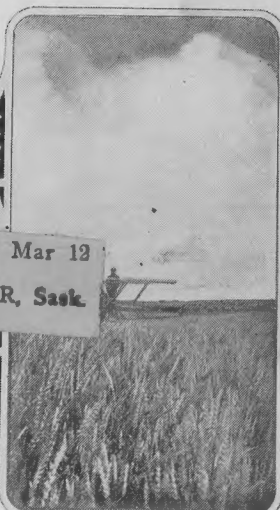


Vol. 28

The NOR-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

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No. 13

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

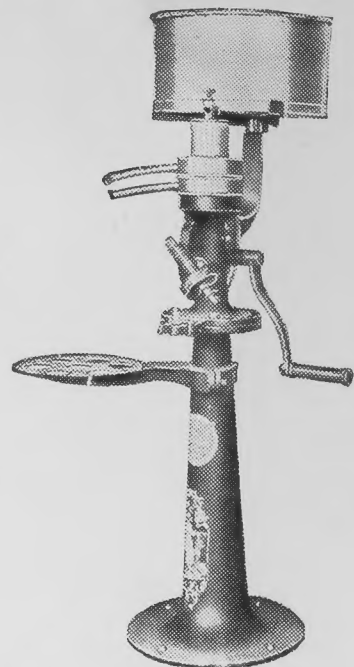


WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

JULY 5, 1909.

The only really new ideas in cream separation are worked out practically in just one separator— **THE CAPITAL**



The Capital Cream Separator

IT'S just short of thirty years since the first practical cream separating machine was invented—a hollow bowl machine that wasn't much clumsier nor much more wasteful than some that are selling right to-day.

And in the last twelve years not **ONE** really new, practical improvement has been made in any cream separator except one—and that is the Capital.

The inventor of the Capital is the first man to work out, practically the way to make a cream-separator run easily—the way to utilise all the power possible without wasting any—the way to simplify the gears and make them wear for less and so last far, far longer. You get a 1909 machine in the Capital not an 1897 one.

And nobody ever made another separator than the Capital that will skim within .01 per cent., day in and day out, year in and year out, in the hands of **ANYBODY**,—not a dairying expert, but **ANYBODY** with ordinary gumption.

The reason why the Capital alone does this is that it works on a new application of the old principle of centri-

fugal force. The newness of the Capital idea lies in the Capital wing-cylinder, something very different from the ordinary disc arrangement of the ordinary separator. The Capital wing-cylinder, revolving 7,000 times a minute, spreads the milk into a series of thin films, and whirls out the cream almost drop by drop.

Then it takes that cream straight out of the machine—never mixing it again with the whole milk or with the skim milk. No other machine ever made for cream separation does this so perfectly and so easily. The Capital, and **ONLY** the Capital is built so it does this separating in a common-sense, practical way.

You see, the instant the milk touches the edge of the wings, the cream is whirled out of it and carried straight out of the machine. Instantly, too, the skim milk is carried out to the other edge of the wings and discharged. And note please,—the cream is taken out first and taken away from the wings as soon as it is separated,—and **THEN** the skim is carried on further.

That makes a saving five times greater than the average record of the other machines—they tested them at

one of the biggest dairy-schools, and found that the ordinary separator leaves 054 per cent. of butter-fat in the skim milk.

But the Capital leaves only .01 per cent.,—and in the hands of experts it skims down to a trace so small it can't be put in figures.

That tells you why the Capital is such a money-saver; but you can't be told this way how far ahead the Capital is in every way that counts,—not only in saving butter-fat (which means money to you), but in ease of cleaning, ease of running, ease of keeping in order.

Let us send you a book that tells all about this separator in plain words, with proof attached. Read the book, hear our special thirty-day offer, learn how easy it is made for **YOU** to buy the **ONLY** separator you never will be sorry you bought.

Write for the book,—write for it to-day. You will know more than you ever guessed about profitable dairying if you will read it.

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Furious fun features everywhere

Rates from everywhere to Winnipeg for these dates.

JULY 10-17

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IN CONFIDENCE.

As we think it over from time to time, it seems to us that there are three main lines along which the greatest service that we can render our readers must be mainly directed.

In the first place, we feel that we are under an obligation to try to raise the moral standard of thought and to elevate the level of the ethics of citizenship among those whose lives we touch from issue to issue. Journalism is an opportunity, morally, and in our humble way we hope that The Nor'-West Farmer may make it easier, rather than harder, for men and women, and boys and girls, to do right.

In the second place—and this goes almost without saying—we can render a service by gathering together the ascertained truth in regard to agriculture, having it dressed up as attractively as possible, and presenting it in plain, straightforward statement. To do this in the best way demands a very wide acquaintance among the farmers of this country, so that we may draw out those whose success has been the most marked and whose ideas are the most sound. We believe that the opportunity that we present, especially to newcomers, to acquaint themselves with the methods of the successful farmers of this country is a very great one.

Then we feel called upon to try to increase the enthusiasm and inspiration of our readers. The average farmer, of necessity, is very much shut up to his own thoughts. The horizon creeps up pretty close on all of us, and we need to be reminded that past the limits of today's sight there are many things beyond. We need inspiration for better living, for better farming, for better citizenship.

This is our task. It is a large one, but it is a grand one. By ourselves we must fail in its accomplishment, but with the help and co-operation of an ever widening circle of readers we hope to magnificently succeed.

Are you helping us?



Visit the Nor'-West

Earth's Last Great Garden of Promise.

Epitomised all in a Nut Shell at the

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

\$40,000 in Prizes

Richest half mile meet in America.

Big Live Stock Show.

Industrial Exposition.

Agricultural Motor Tests.

Remarkable Art Exhibits.

Rates from everywhere to Winnipeg for these dates.

JULY 10-17

To Fair Visitors.

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd.

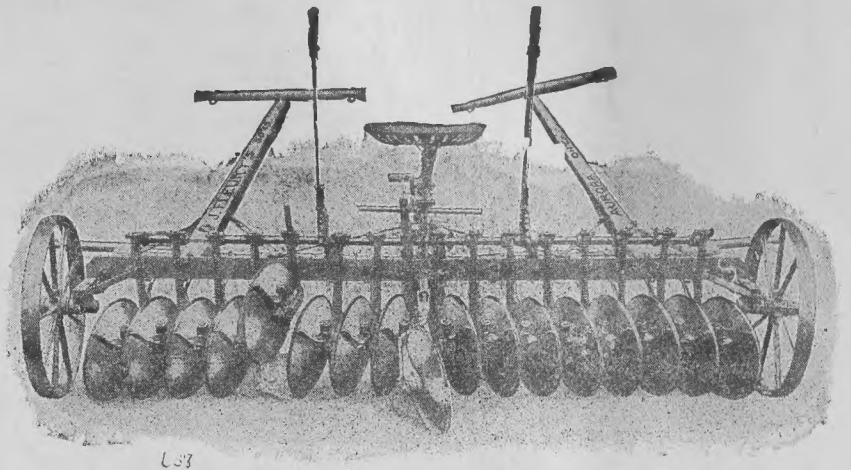
110-120 Princess Street,
WINNIPEG.

We will be pleased to have you visit us when in the City, Fair Week, as we want to meet you personally. It is admitted by all that we have the finest and most spacious repository and offices for our particular line of business in Canada.

Let us show you our fine display of John Deere Plows, Wagons, Carriages, etc., etc.

Have your mail and telegrams sent in our care.

Cyclone Disc.



Cyclone Wheel Disc Harrow.

Easy to move from one field to the other. No danger of dulling discs on hard road. Can be backed or turned anywhere. Each disc is independent and equipped with a pressure spring, the same as a grain drill.

More or less pressure can be applied at the will of the operator. For discing stubble fields, summer fallowing, or plowed land, it has no equal.

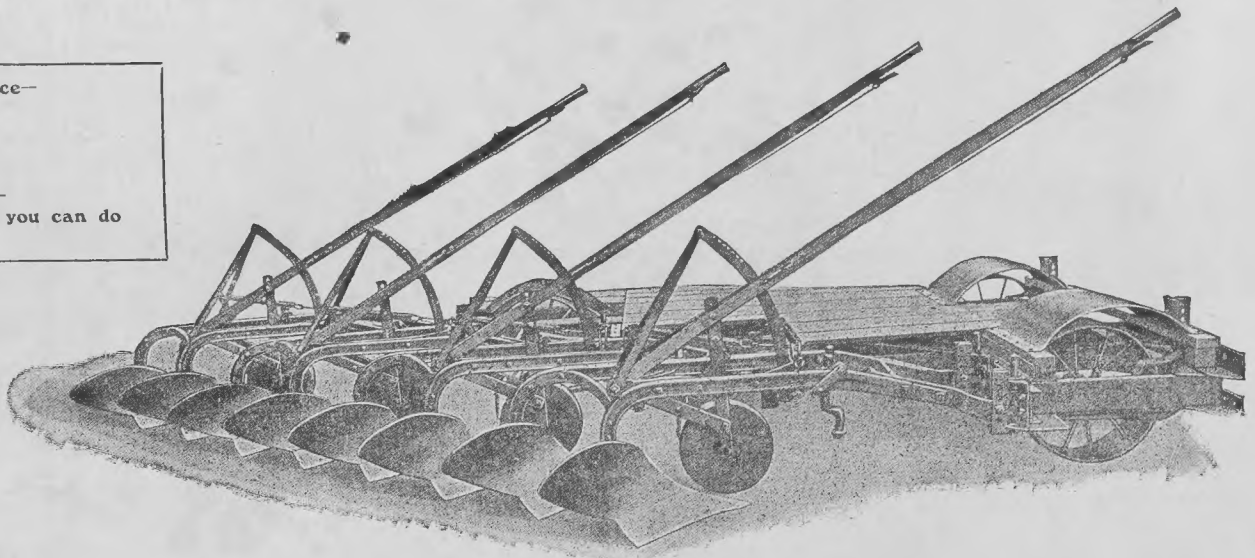
Can also be used as a weeder or cultivator, being so constructed that the discs can be set at any depth desired; the space between discs being thoroughly worked and much lighter draft than a cultivator.

Write for Catalogue.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG

4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 Bottoms Furnished Complete Ready to Hitch to any Traction Engine. No Extras to Buy.

Consider the Purchase Price—
The Extra Durability—
The Great Strength—
The Light Draft—
Small Cost for Repairs—
Number of Men Required—
The High Class of Work you can do with it.



THIS IS THE GANG FOR YOUR ENGINE

HERE IS THE PLOW for the man who wants the best. Furnished all ready to hitch on your engine—no extras to buy. The frame is trussed, braced and riveted like a big steel bridge. No bolts to work loose and drop out. All the weight is distributed between three, wide faced easy running wheels. Front wheels are pivotal and always in line with the draft. The entire plow can be turned shorter than your engine can turn. Wheel boxes are dust and sand proof and have large grease cups. Each pair of plows is supported by a gauge wheel between the beams and so attached to the lever that it assists in raising the plows as well as regulating the depth of plowing. These are heavy, cast wheels with the solid, smooth side toward the furrow, so that they do not catch trash.

Beam Construction Arched beams are used on all our Engine Gangs, giving more clearance, and being constructed along correct lines out of the

best materials obtainable, and properly braced, the arch beam is superior to the straight beam and standard construction. "We have used both kinds" and have adopted the arch beam construction.

Screw Adjustment to Clevis Plows can be leveled up, or depth of plowing changed, while at work, "no need of stopping engine." No nuts to loosen, no set screws to adjust. Simply place a wrench on the square end of the screw and give as many turns as may be necessary.

One man can handle this gang and fire the engine. The most successful engine gang built. You can't afford to miss making a personal examination of the John Deere Big Engine Gang. It is the most economical gang from every standpoint.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

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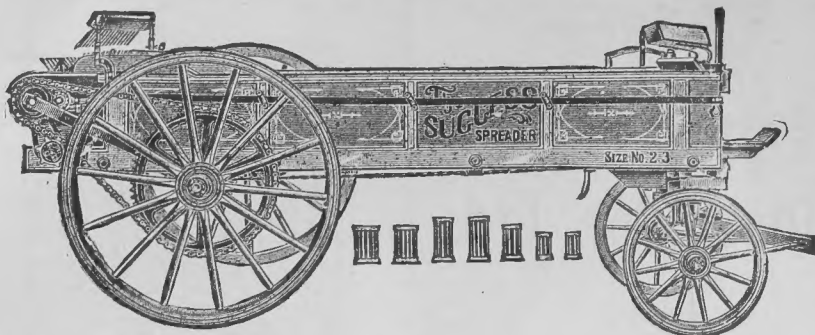
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EDMONTON

The Light Draft Success Manure Spreader

TAKES ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE

FRAME MADE ENTIRELY
OF HARD WOOD—
NOT PINE



SEVEN SETS OF ROLLER
BEARINGS SETTLE THE
MATTER OF DRAFT



"My Boss has the Success Spreader"

For many years the "SUCCESS" has been considered the typical manure spreader. It was first in the field. It had choice of necessary features. It tested and proved and patented for its own exclusive use all of the worthiest devices. And now it takes another step—a most important step—in advance of all other spreaders.

By its equipment with seven sets of roller-bearings—one set in each wheel, one at each end of spreading cylinder and one in cylinder driving mechanism—there is no question but that the Success

**Runs a Horse Lighter than any other
Spreader.**

All 1909 "SUCCESS SPREADERS" will be equipped with these roller bearings. It is a feature we have been working on for years and its value to spreader users cannot be over-estimated. The cold-rolled steel roller-bearings at the same time

Save the Horses and Save the Machine

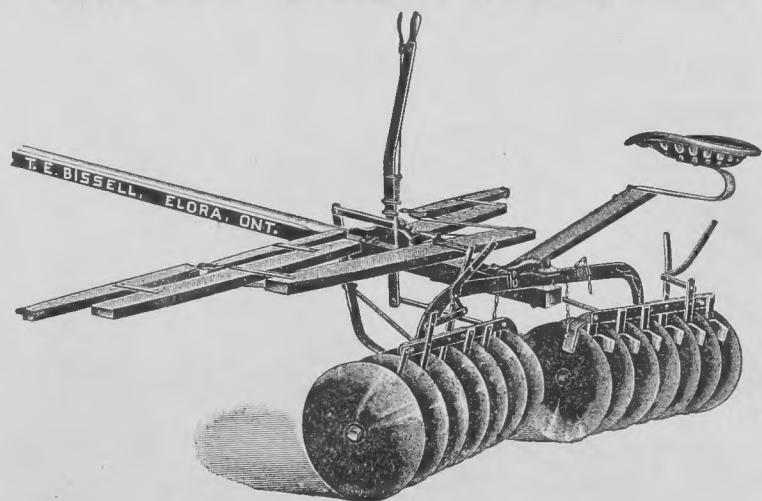
The roller bearings do away with all friction and wear in the working parts; they lessen the shocks and strains from driving over rough, uneven ground; the entire machinery runs with less power, consequently with less breakage; they cause the Spreader to run almost as smoothly and evenly as a stationary machine.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



"My Boss has the other Feller's"

Genuine Bissell Disc Harrow



THE Disc that Farmers want. Some good features are—CORRECT BALANCE—Stays down at its work, does not buckle, bind and hump up in the center.

Shape of Disc—Cuts, turns and stirs the soil, where others only scrape the ground.

Light of Draft—Forty hard Anti-friction Balls used in every "Bissell" Harrow relieve the horses.

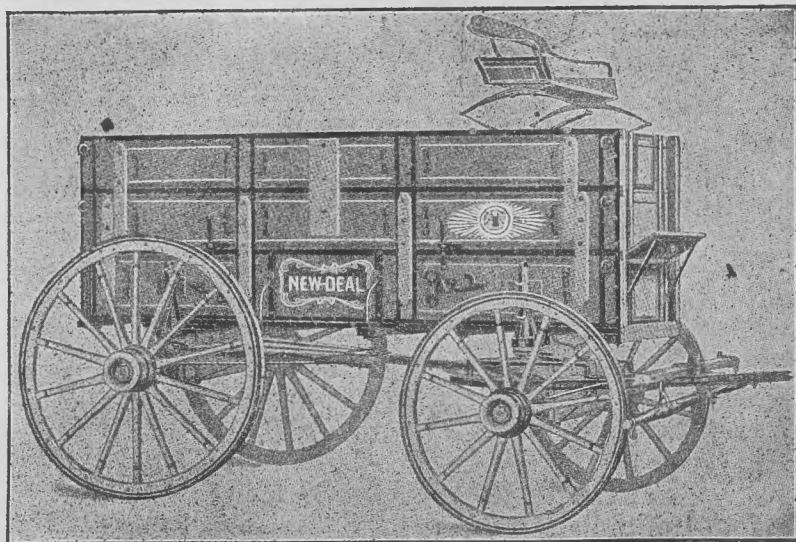
Ease on Horses' Necks—The HITCH is well back, the seat projects at the rear of frame; no weight on necks.

There is but one Genuine Bissell Disc Harrow, see that the name T. E. Bissell is stenciled on Harrows.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADIAN WEST.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

New-Deal Wagon



NEW-DEAL WAGON

NEW-DEAL WAGON—is made of air-seasoned lumber.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—is equipped with double collar skein.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—skeins are dust proof, therefore will hold grease longer and run easier than any other.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—skein is heavier; bell is longer and larger, taking in more axle.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—has riveted grain cleats (not nailed or screwed).

NEW-DEAL WAGON—has reinforced bottom both front and rear.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—has clipped gear both front and rear.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—has a box that is flax tight.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—is extra well painted, striped and finished.

NEW-DEAL WAGON—possesses a great many distinctive features of merit.

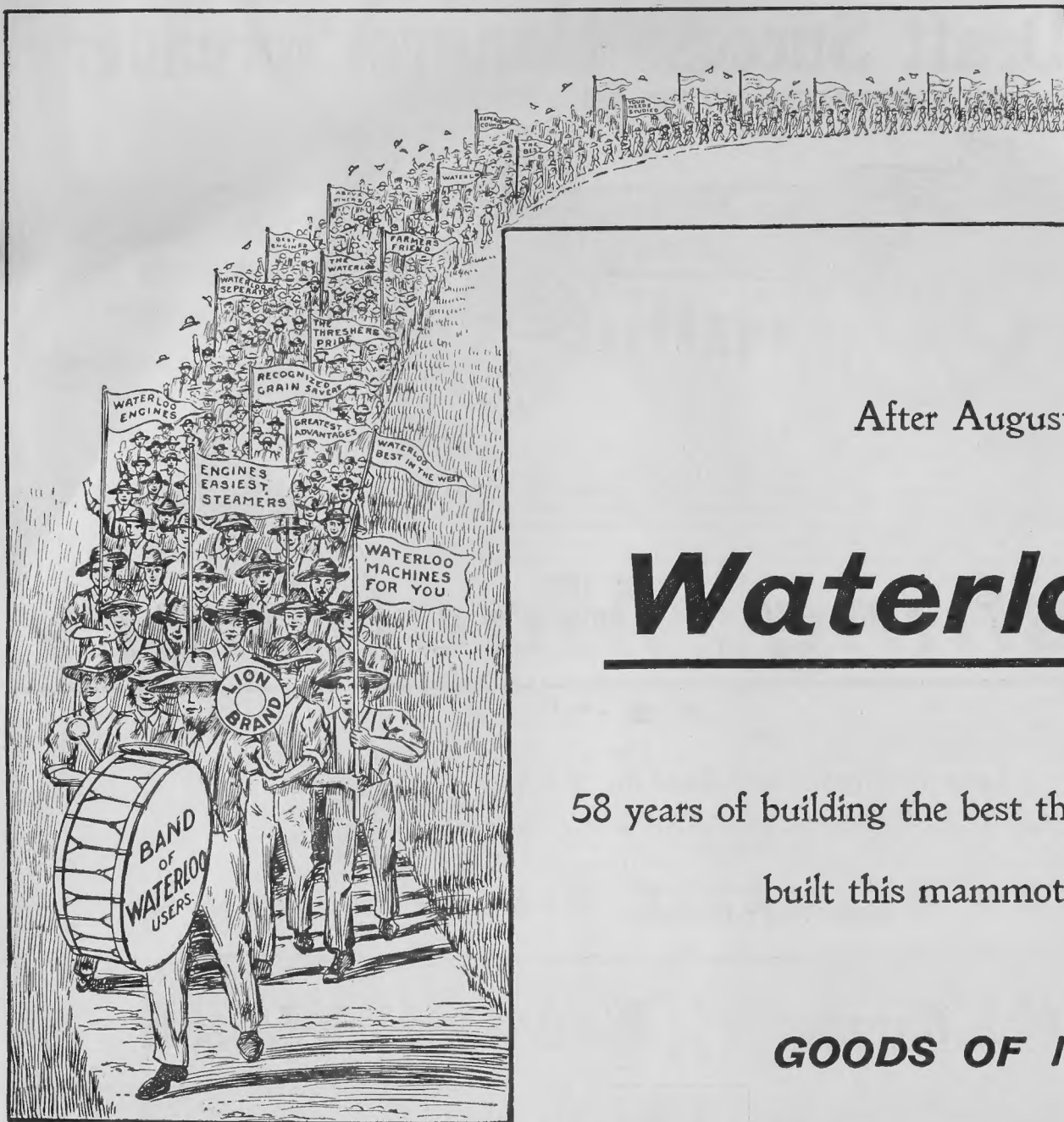
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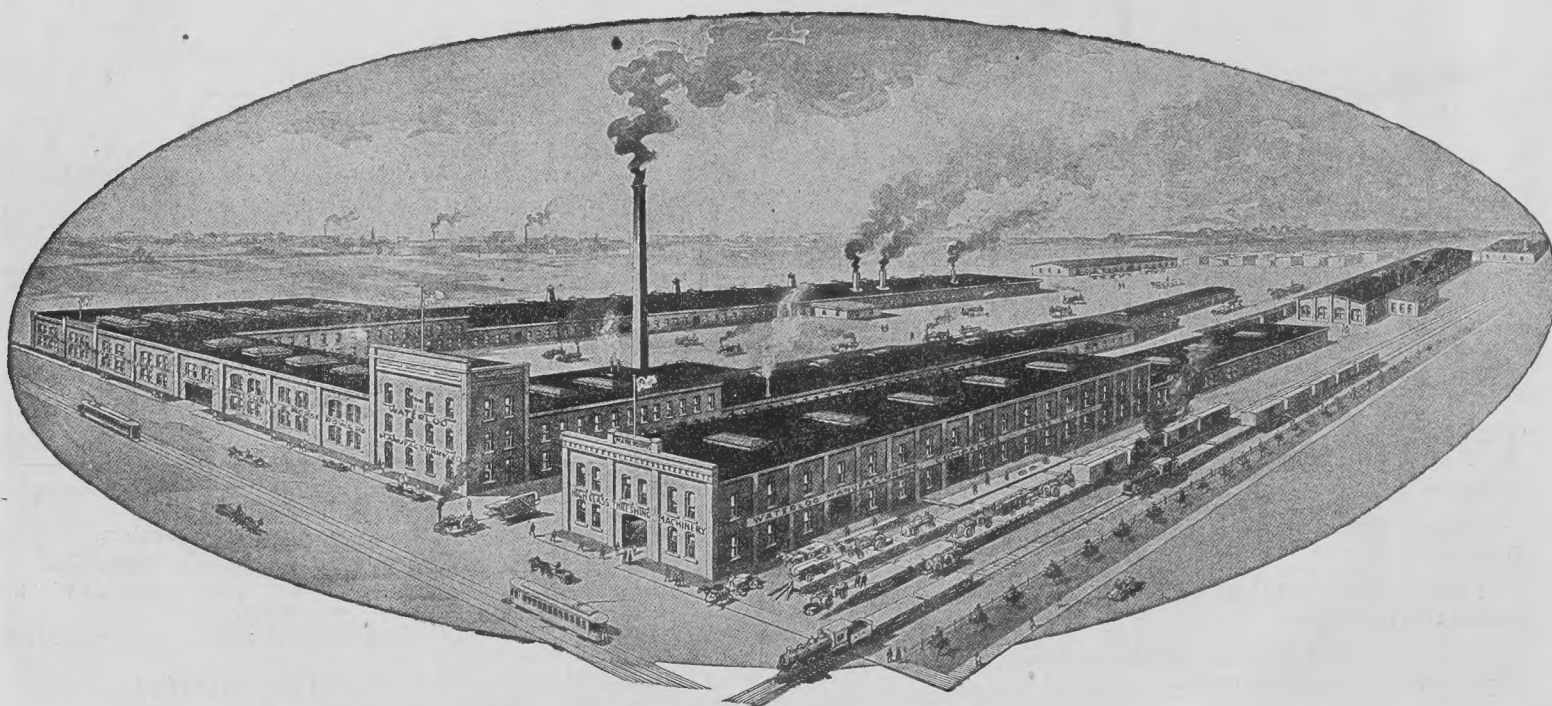
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After August 1st Portage La Prairie will be
centre

Waterloo Line

58 years of building the best threshing machinery on earth has
built this mammoth up-to-date Factory

GOODS OF MERIT DID IT.



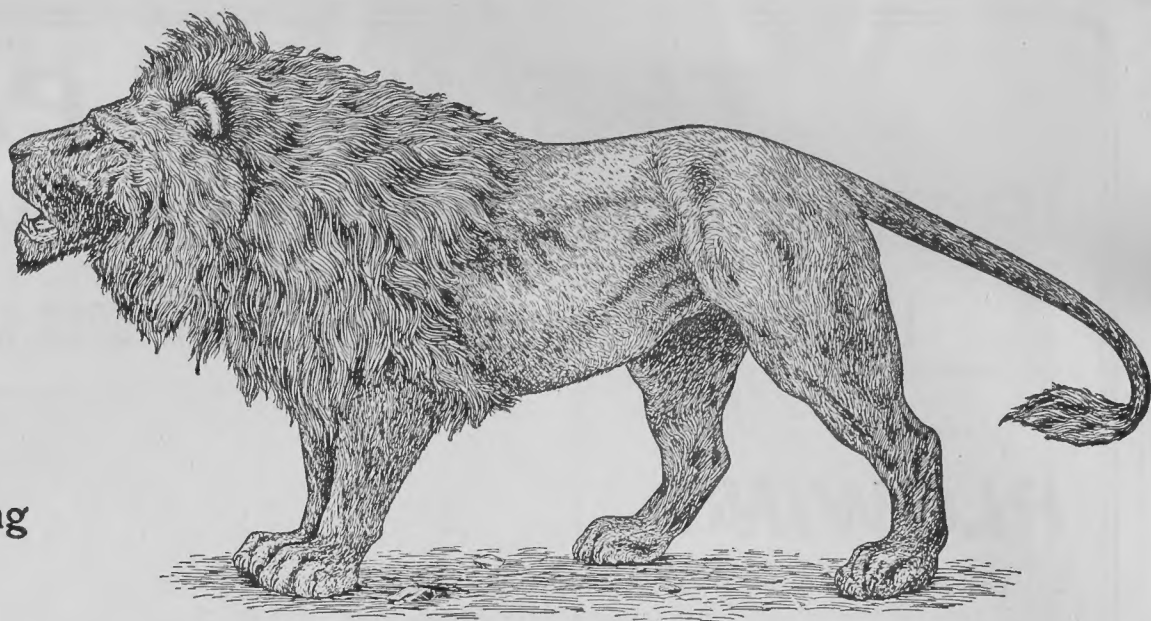
Because the LION BRAND of threshing machinery

THE WATERLOO IS THE

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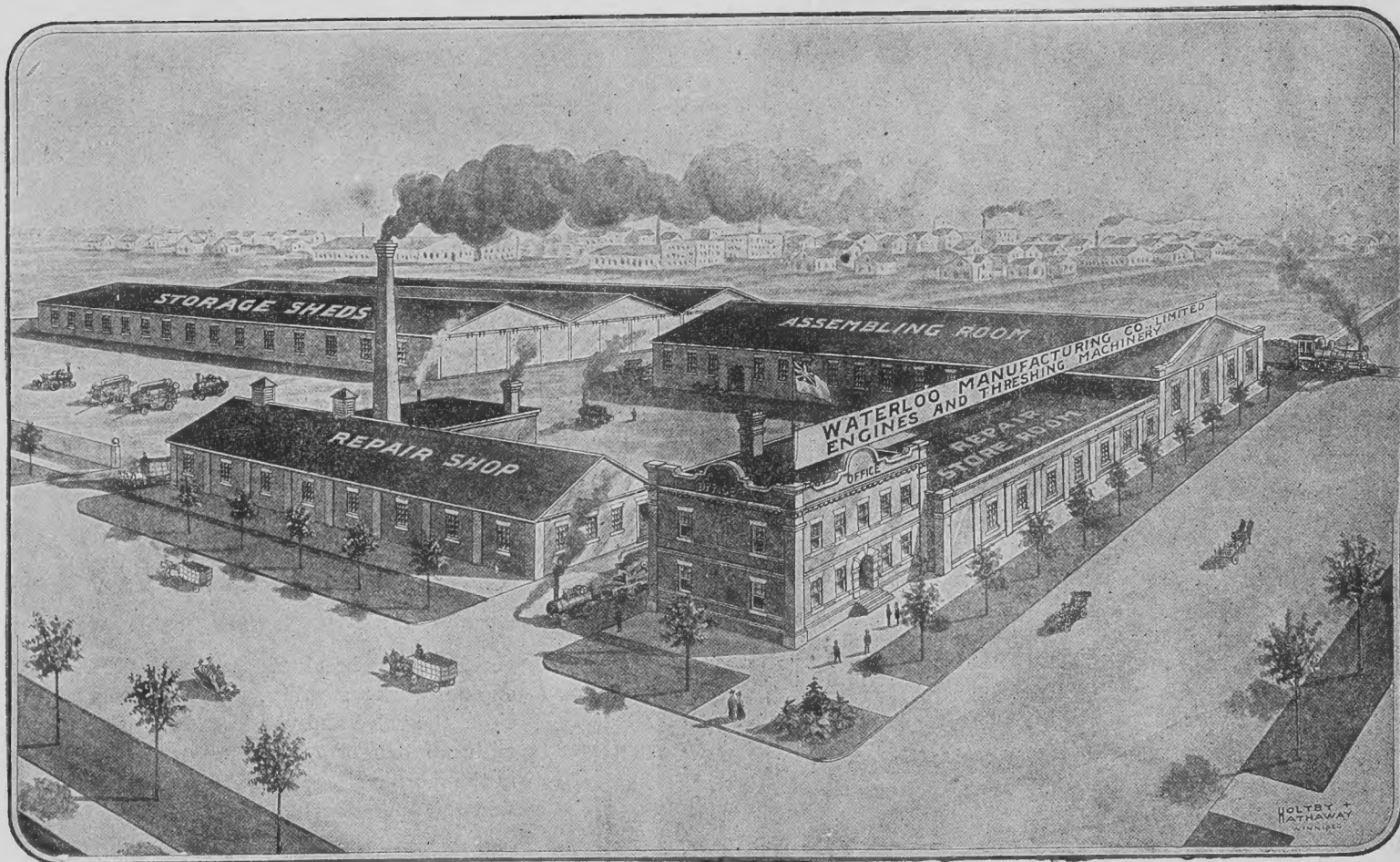


the Headquarters and chief distributing
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of Threshing Machinery

Seven years of honest dealing in the West is the cause of this expansion
and has resulted in this large distributing warehouse.

GOODS OF MERIT DID IT.



is recognized the very best made is the reason why

MACHINE FOR YOU

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Branch Office: REGINA, SASK.

After August 1st PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

THE HART-PARR

IS THE EVERY DAY SEASON YEAR FARM TRACTOR

The Modern Farm Horse because It does every Farm Work.

PLOWING

25 acres a day at a cost of 60 cents per acre including fuel is easy for this engine. There are no troublesome features, no extra help or waiting for steam. In a few minutes you are ready and working at full capacity. At the day's end 25 acres are turned, in six days a quarter section plowed. Then



SEEDING

The secret of crop production in this country is a maximum of work in the minimum space of time. This engine accomplishes this, and is not handicapped by the weight which prevents the heavy steam tractor from going on the soft land at certain seasons of the year. No dan-



ger of lost time from any source whatever. No fuel or water wagon or extra help required, and no puzzling mechanical parts to annoy. For harvesting and hauling this engine is a saver of time therefore a money maker. Worked all season, unlike the horse it is ready in the fall for



THRESHING

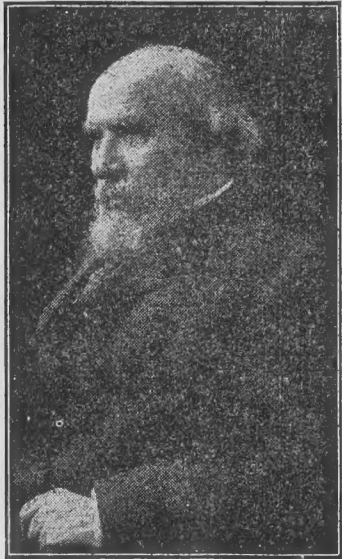
From the break of day until night this engine works steadily. Just a moment to close the valve and you leave it for the night with no danger of finding burst pipes, etc., in the morning. It is so simple of construction and operation that any person can run it.

We will have our usual Fair Exhibits at the Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, but
OUR MOTORS WILL NOT BE IN THE COMPETITIONS.
HART-PARR CO., 28 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man.
THE CHAPIN CO., Calgary, Alta. Agents for Alberta

Conservation of Canadian Resources.

By James J. Hill, St. Paul, President of the Great Northern Railway.

The farmers of the Canadian Northwest are bringing under the plow the last considerable area of unoccupied arable land in North America. Hereafter the landless man and the man who has exhausted the land's productive power must seek elsewhere for virgin soil. Because fertile unappropriated land could not be found elsewhere in large quantities nearer



James J. Hill.

than Argentina, immigration has increased very greatly within a few years the population of all the provinces between Ontario and British Columbia, and drawn from the United States money and effects to the estimated value of a million dollars a week.

This fact should be no more a cause for present congratulation than a stimulus to prudent care for the future. It is easy to raise from twenty bushels of wheat per acre upwards on the unexhausted plains of the Canadian Northwest. So it used to be in Minnesota. But now farmers from the United States have been taking up land in Canada because they had so misused their own that the yield fell to fifteen, twelve, or perhaps only eight or nine bushels per acre. And the same is true of other crops. In the Canadian farmer pursues the same policy, ten years more may find him fixed on a soil returning only a bare living for his labor, and with no place to which he can move on. Already in some places there has been a marked decline in productivity.

Only inexcusable ignorance or folly refuses to profit by the wisdom or the mistakes of others. We profit and progress by applying the experience of one generation to the life of the next. That is what, above all other things, the farmers of Northwestern Canada should do. Starting in a new and promising country, they have a unique opportunity. Will they, too,

join the army of spoilers against which every country is now beginning to feel the need of some defence?

The most important movement in the United States today is that for conservation of natural resources. After cutting down forests and squandering mineral wealth and impoverishing the soil through less than half a century of feverish growth, the people are now beginning to repair the mischief done. It will take years, it involves the adoption of comprehensive public policies and the expenditure of large sums of money, it requires the education on new lines of a whole generation, and at best it can be accomplished but slowly. Canada will have earned misfortune if she fails to profit by what has happened right under her eyes across the boundary.

Your farm lands are cheapest in Alberta, bringing only about half the average price for the whole Dominion. The time will come, under prudent policies, when none exceeds them in value. The foreign trade of Canada amounts to about \$650,000,000 a year, and the people watch its increase as if the national life depended upon it. But of the \$280,000,000 of exports last year, agriculture yielded nearly \$250,000,000. Sixty-two per cent of your people live on or near the farm. Your farm crops last year were more than \$450,000,000. The total value of animals on farms and those killed or sold was \$530,000,000. Between the middle of April and the middle of December last year, there were shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur over 68,000,000 bushels of grain. Here is your real wealth. Are you going to keep it, and to save the source of it from slow decay?

Northwestern Canada is developing wonderfully and will continue for many years to be the scene of great activity. There were about 9,000 miles of railway built or under construction in 1908. The railroads bring the people and the market to your vacant

lands. Canada has been as prodigal as the United States in seeking population. "A million a year" is her cry, and land has been given to everybody who would take it. So it was with the United States only thirty years ago. Now it has become a problem to check immigration, and millions are being spent every year to reinforce with reclaimed land the vanishing public domain. If you are to adopt wiser methods, they should be considered at once. Where the United States had good land to give away for fifty years, Canada's smaller store will be exhausted more rapidly owing to the concentration of immigration. If not safeguarded, in a few years it will be gone.

The greatest danger of all, soil impoverishment, already threatens the farmer of Canada. The rich lands of its Eastern provinces have suffered the same abuse as those of our Eastern and Middle states, with like results. The agricultural college at Winnipeg exists mainly to correct the same bad methods that reproach the agriculture of the United States and raise concern for its future. When its doors were first opened, it proclaimed its mission in these words: "It is evident that something must be done to call a halt in our wasteful practices; and an effort be made to introduce, generally, methods of cultivation and other farm practices that would increase both the quantity and quality of our products, and at the same time conserve the fertility of our soil."

That confession gives a test for the future of the Canadian farmer. His watchword must be "conservation"; and in applying this policy he should begin with his own farm. Canada, with its immense unexhausted stores of mineral and forest wealth, with its large expanse of fertile soil, with its intelligent and industrious people, with its strong and capable government, with more railway mileage per capita than any other civilized country in the world, with the wealth of an empire and the experience of centuries at command, must realize the responsibility imposed by its advantages. It can show the world what may be done for the increase of wealth, of progress and of happiness by a people who adhere from the beginning to the policy of conservation of all forms of national wealth.

Those who are looking for an illustration of the great work that may be started by a single man will find it in connection with Dr. Barnardo's homes. There was recently landed in Quebec the two hundred and first party that this home has sent to Canada, bringing the total number of children emigrated up to 21,233.

A case was tried not so very long ago in Manitoba in which a farmer named Sexton sued the Grand Trunk Pacific for damages for killing cows at a railway crossing. The jury brought in a finding that the engineer had not whistled before approaching the crossing, and that the ten-year old boy in charge of the cows was a "competent person" within section 294 of the Railway Act. The farmer won the case.

THE LAND WHERE THE KING IS—WHEAT.

BY ARTHUR S. BARTON.

I'm back to the land, to the prairie land, where the league-long furrows roll,
It's a dollar a bushel to-day on the street, and a dollar a bushel is hard to beat,
When a granary's filled to the roof with wheat,
For the farmer has taken his golden toll,
In the land where the King is—Wheat.

And firm is the grip of the toil-worn hand, and it's ho! for the folks at home,
For hearts are warm 'midst the snow and the sleet, and it's "Hullo! Jack, and Tom and Pete,"
As we walk down the crowded village street,
In the land where the King is—Wheat.

The telephone rings in the farmer's hall, his auto stands at his gate.
Ho! "What's the price on track to-day? A dollar? I guess I'll wait."
"How much?" "Ten thousand of No. 1, and half ten thousand more,
So I'll hold till spring, for I've nothing to meet,
And I've cattle and sheep and hogs to eat
In the land where the King is—Wheat."

You may search the world over, from clime to clime,
You may travel from shore to shore,
You may try as you like, but you ne'er will find
A land where prosperity knocks at the door,
Like the land which we measure by miles, not feet,
The land where the King is—Wheat!

Where each field is a farm, and the line runs true, past mile and succeeding mile,
Just ploughing and stubble, a house, p'raps two, and straw in golden pile,
Rather dreary, you say; but think of the day when you'll feed the world with wheat,
By heavens! it's a kingdom, and can't be beat,
The land where the King is—Wheat.

Then here's to the men of the prairie land, and their wives, and their children, too;
They've fought the fight with stubborn pride, and they've won, as their sires were wont to;
They've tasted the iron, they've gained the sweet,
They're the breed that would never acknowledge defeat,
And they own the land where the King is—Wheat.

The Brightness of July in the West.

By H. M. S., of Pilot Mound.

After the moist heat of June we expect the clouds to roll away and to have sunshine all through the month of July; and just at that interval of comparatively slack time before haying sets in and men and teams work again from dawn to dark we celebrate Dominion Day or the "glorious Twelfth" or go picnicking to the nearest shady lake or bush resort. True it is that hail is dreaded in this month when cold air currents overhead condense the moisture left by June into those huge, dark, blue masses of clouds crowned with bright spots, rolling and tumbling in confusion, and slashed with slanting streaks of hail, like a sheaf of arrows held by unseen gigantic hands. Through and through the cloud-piles the lightning dances in great flares at first, thunder mutters; then the lightning becomes more intense and forked, the wind arises, and now the thunder crashes terribly. Anxiously we view the coming storm lest the hail shall be of that malignant type which, incredible as it may seem, literally buries a smiling field of wheat in the churned-up mud. There is no poetry about that, especially if the field is uninsured. Fortunately, this tribulation is one that does not often happen to the individual farmer, or the usual abundant harvest which comes to the West these days would never come to ripeness. "From lightning and tempest, Good Lord, deliver us!" is a prayer answered possibly more often than it is uttered.

Quick is the passage from spring to summer in July when

"The Summer looks out from her
brazen tower
Through the flashing bars of
July."

Dragonflies rise in clouds on the trail or chase insects with fierce crackling of wings. The hum of insects becomes more varied, because the warmth delights them and the supply of flowers is so abundant. Before the use of early flowering perennials became understood, the garden on the farm and in the town had to depend upon the hardy annuals for their earliest flowers. When I first began to garden I was told that it was hardly worth while going to all that trouble for just two months of flowers. Now, mark you, if such a statement were true, I would have those two months of flowers and work hard for them; but it is not true. I repeat that it is possible to have six months of flowers in Manitoba, not many in May or October, but for the four months in between an abundance. But July in the garden is the month not only of annuals but also of perennials, such as the hardy roses, peonies, larkspurs, and aconite.

Let us talk of these first. Provid-

ed you have good tree and hedge protection, you can grow all these good things on the farm just as well as and even better than in town. What a pity it is that so many farmers retire into towns instead of remaining on the farm to beautify it into a home that their children will remember not as the place of hard grinding work, but as a place where Mother grew flowers and where Father planted not merely shade trees but ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs to protect and to beautify. Is there a finer home anywhere than a clean, well-kept farmhouse, the embodiment of solid comfort without pomp or swagger?

But to return to our perennials. I am not tired of praising the peony be-



In the Cool, Grey Shades of a Summer Evening.

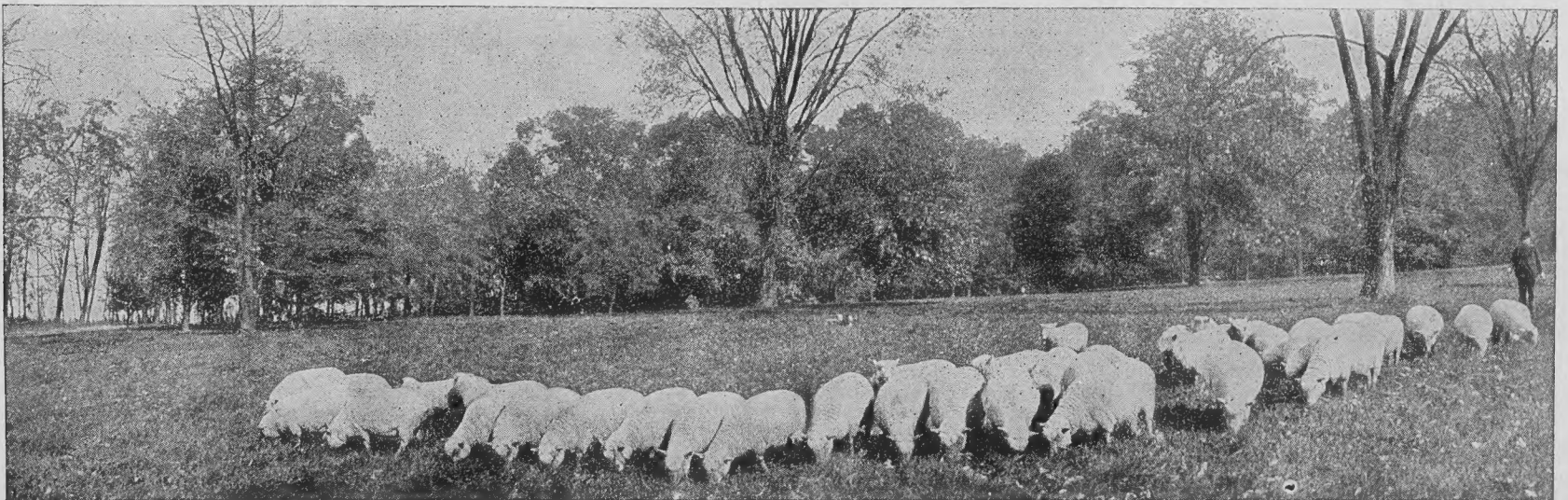
fore the rose for our western gardens. The reason is easy to give. The peony is not only as hardy as rhubarb, but it is a handsome plant in leaf as well as in flower. If you give the peony plenty of room and plant it away from greedy perennials or shrubs, it supplies a fine glossy green foliage which is handsome all the year round. As soon as it commences to bloom, you will have year by year an abundance of large, lovely, and often sweetly scented flowers in mid-July. Moving a peony root always delays its flowering capacity, so don't expect the full effect until it becomes well established. As there are some 300 varieties of this plant, the colors are varied from white to pink, from pink to crimson, and while some are variegated, others have beautiful creamy and fawn petals mingled with the main color. If the crimson peonies do not please your nose, then the whites and pinks will more than satisfy your sense of smell.

Now roses are harder to keep and to please than peonies. I grant you that the rose is perhaps a greater flower in quality and delicacy in England or France, and possibly down East, but in the West the hybrid perpetual roses need sheltered protected places and are uncertain, liable to get winter-killed. You may see in Winnipeg and Morden good bushes of the Ulrich Brunner, General Jacqueminot, Margaret Dickson, and even American Beauty types which have lasted many winters; but their surroundings are particularly favorable. In my own garden here in Pilot Mound I have an H.P. rose—its name I have lost—which has wintered successfully thrice, and one or two others of no great quality which have been quite hardy; but I have lost two or three trees for every one that is hardy.

The larkspurs and aconites, which make the valleys of Thibet, 16,000 ft. above the sea, as blue as the skies above, will have the same effect in your gardens, provided you have ample protection from the fierce winds of our prairie. From May to September nothing hurts a Western

regret it even though they have rather a rank scent. If mignonette is grown in plenty in the garden, it will make up for any lack in other flowers. For the July garden give me lots of nasturtiums to attract the hummingbirds, sheets of poppy and mallows for color, but especially Shirley poppies mingled with cornflowers. Now the ten-week stocks will fill the air with rich sweet scent of cloves; and if the salpiglossis flowers so richly veined with gold all down their crimson and purple throats are also unscented, you have only to grow the night-blooming stock amongst them. At night, too, the tobacco hybrids fill the air with rich sweet odors. But there—we all know our favorite annuals and can name many more. Sweet peas can easily be brought to bloom in June in the West, but usually western gardeners expect them in July and prize them more highly perhaps than any other annual.

In wild life the birds have done their nesting and brought their broods out into the troubles and trials of a wicked world of hawks and crows always ready to snap up young fledglings. There they sit on the wire fences balancing themselves with difficulty, young redwings and orange-heads by the dozen. There, too, on the trail is a young lubber of a cowbird being fed by its foster mother, a horned lark perhaps or a vesper sparrow. After the middle of the month the hummingbirds leave the bush for the flowers which cover the prairie, notably cultivated flowers in the garden. Up in the trees the paper-like nests of the tree wasps are hidden by the leaves, and under eaves or beams the solitary wasp constructs her little dwelling like an umbrella upside down. An abundance of wild flowers deck both the prairie and the bush. Queen of them all is the prairie lily, whose red-orange chalice is as common as daisies in some places, but near town owing to continuous plucking is becoming rarer every year. The favorite contrast to this rich flower is the zyadenus which also rises from a bulb and displays a coronet of waxy flowers touched with green. The wild onion, too, throws a purple crown of exquisite tiny blossoms. Even more abundant is the prairie rose, dwarf on the prairie but more imposing in the shelter of the bush, reminding one a little of the old country eglantine. It is odd how every tiny little scrap of briar has its own display of bloom. All along the trails sunflowers rise in banks and in between them the rounded clumps of purple bergamot grace the scene. The various vetches on the prairie and the red wild pea in the bush vie in abundance with the cone flowers whose centre is a deep black-brown pyramid surrounded with a collar of yellow. Now the whole army of grasses, wild and tame, marches forth in triumph, the timothy shoulders his halberd, the red-top waves his flag; the purple plumes of the wild barley are turning white along the edges of the trail and horse-tails wave from banks and braes.



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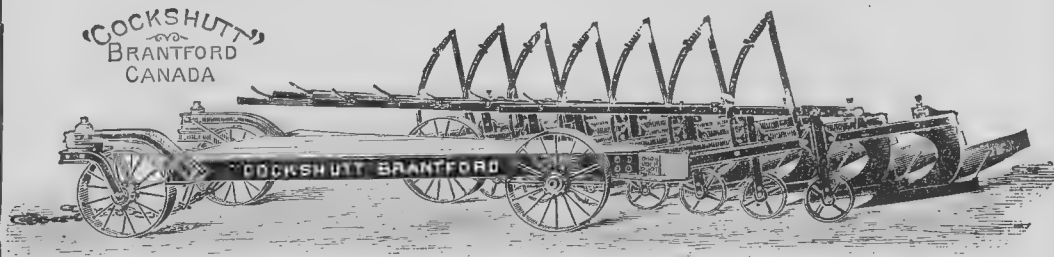
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All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns no unreliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



THE COST OF LIVING AND THE FARMER.

The June issue of Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, contains an editorial bearing the heading quoted above. Industrial Canada reprints, evidently with hearty endorsement, the argument recently put forward by a writer in the New York Sun, charging the farmer with being largely responsible for the increase in the cost of living which has developed within recent years. The Sun writer contends that "no amount of legislation will measurably affect the living expenses of the average man, until some means are found to reduce the cost of his food supplies, kept at an unnecessarily high figure chiefly by the unsystematic and wasteful methods by which they are produced." He estimates that a man with \$1,200 income pays \$460 to feed and \$180 to clothe his family. These are the big items in the family expense under the heading of necessities. The Sun is quoted further as follows:—

"Some day these millions of people of modest income, the people whose need of food and clothing has paid the mortgages on hundreds of thousands of farms, has filled the banks with money belonging to farmers and made our agriculturists during recent years the most prosperous class in the country, will get on the trail of the farmers. They will insist upon a discount on the billions of dollars paid to the producers of wool and cotton, of meat and dairy products, of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Such a reduction is conceivable without any lessening of the farmer's profits. It can be effected by measures which would force the adoption of business methods on the farms, and a consequent material decrease in the cost of production."

Industrial Canada adds this comment:—"It is notorious that agriculture is carried on in the vast majority of cases in a slipshod, wasteful manner. The heads of our agricultural colleges are authority for the statement that millions of dollars are lost annually through the unbusiness-like methods employed in farming. This loss the consumer has to pay. As in manufacturing, so in agriculture, the hope lies in technical training."

We shall not debate the question that there is need for improvement in agricultural methods. To a certain extent the very mission of The Nor'-West Farmer relates itself to that fact. So likewise with our agricultural colleges, experimental farms, agricultural societies, etc. But it is certainly ask-

ing us to take rather a big swallow to accept the doctrine that the increase in the cost of living is due to the bad methods of the farmer. Take the one item of clothing alone. Let us assume that the figures quoted, \$180, are correct. If the head of the family pays \$180 for clothing in a year, who gets this amount? Surely it is not the farmer. We do not grow cotton in Canada, so we will assume that the cloth used is "all wool and a yard wide." How many pounds of wool would be required to make the clothes for the average family for one year? We feel sure that less than 100 lbs. will do it—possibly a good deal less. How much would the farmer get for this? He might get—well, we will be very liberal and say that he might get \$18. This is just one-tenth of the cost that the wearer pays for the clothes! No more. Then where do the wasteful methods of the farmer figure in the above? Perhaps he might save a couple of dollars somewhere on the account, but what difference would that make when it costs \$162 to transport, weave, tailor and sell the goods? In this instance the barking is very evidently being carried on at the wrong tree trunk.

We could easily show that in many lines much the same is true in regard to foodstuffs. The farmer receives only a small part of the price that the consumer pays. In many instances there seems to be little chance of preventing this big spread; it comes honestly. In other cases our commercial systems are wasteful, and we need more co-operation among producers and consumers in order that some of the middlemen may be cut out.

And, finally, a word for Industrial Canada to think over. "It says: 'A good deal has been talked of late about the increased cost of living, and journals with free trade leanings have been quick to point to this as a result of our present fiscal system.' The argument quoted above is supposed to be in refutation of the free trade doctrine. We have not the time to figure out the amount of duty that each householder in Canada pays, but we venture the guess that it is a great many times as much as the farmer gets for the material from which are made the clothes with which the same family is clad. Also it would be a very great deal easier to establish a real and satisfactory connection between the increased cost of living and a protective tariff than with the wasteful methods of the farmer who receives \$18 for what eventually reaches the consumer at a cost of ten times that amount."

THE EXCURSIONS TO INDIAN HEAD.

Two issue ago we advocated, in a general way, freer visitation on the part of farmers to our experimental farms. We now have pleasure in discussing the same subject in a more concrete form. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has organized its annual excursion to Indian Head, which takes place on July 23 and 24, and the details of which are announced in an advertisement elsewhere in this issue. The success of the excursions of former years is the pledge that the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture will leave no stone unturned to make this an occasion of profit to those who visit the farm this year. That a farmer could visit such a place and not learn something of value—not gather some new ideas—is unthinkable, and, as we have sometimes argued in the past, there is nothing in the world more potent than good ideas.

The best way to test the value of a visit to the experimental farm is to go. That a movement such as this well begun grows in popularity is abundantly indicated by the account of the excursions to Guelph, described in "Our Eastern Letter" in this issue. Surely western farmers are quite as appreciative of an opportunity as are their brothers in Ontario.

Take the boys. A boy will ask more questions than a man; everybody knows that. Why? Because he

has a more enquiring mind, is looking for more information, and is generally gathering more than his dad or granddad.

Since writing the above we have learned with pleasure of the similar excursions being conducted in Alberta by the Department of Agriculture of that province, and to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue.

THE LOCAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The local fair is deserving of the support of every farmer in the community. There is no more important work of the agricultural society than the holding of these fairs, for it is the one time in the year when farmers and their families have the opportunity of meeting upon a common ground for the sole purpose of learning all they can as well as enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. It has been well said that the small agricultural fair is one of the greatest neighborhood educators that can be organized in the interest of improved farming and stock growing. The compiler of that sentence is also responsible for the following: "The gathering together of the products of the farm to compare with those of your neighbor is the incentive for improvement, both in variety and the breed of product, and in growth, cultivation and care. It is by this method of comparison that we are enabled to estimate the possibilities in our work."

"The educational advantages of the fair have practically no limit; they extend to every department. Even the social features are educational and of immense value to the young people. There is an acknowledged advantage, with the business man and the politician, in acquiring a wide acquaintance. There is also an advantage with the young people in forming acquaintances outside of their own immediate neighborhoods."

"Country fairs should be managed in such a way as to afford the greatest possible advantages for bringing the people together in the common interests of the farm and home. Suitable halls should be provided on the fair grounds for holding meetings in the interests of dairying, fruit-growing, grain culture, poultry-raising, in short, for the free discussion of any and all topics of interest to the farm and home. The institute idea may thus be introduced and cultivated to the advantage of the fair visitor, and the trifling side show and silly amusement features that have persistently forced their way into the fair grounds as a legitimate form of amusement for the great mixed audiences, be educated out of existence. Public sentiment is for reform and the fairs of the country of all classes, both great and small, will be forced to look more carefully after the character of the entertainment which they license to come onto the fair grounds."

A few of the agricultural societies

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have held their fairs, others are holding them, while still others will be held later on. There is no time like the present for keeping alive for new features worth encouraging, always with an eye to making the fair better both from the standpoint of enjoyment as well as from the educational point of view. At one of the smaller fairs which we attended last season there was a single side show on the grounds and the remark was heard, coming from near the head of the management that "I wish I had not let it in, then we could have said there were no side shows at all."

It is not always possible to get the dates that are most desirable where the fairs are arranged in groups, as seems to be the best way where good and satisfactory judges are secured for the whole circuit, but if arrangements are commenced early enough dates may be secured that may bring the fair at a season of the year when a good attendance can be assured.

Any farmer or citizen that will not boost his own local fair is not alive to the value of such institutions to his community and the whole country. Education and advertisement are two mighty forces, and how better can they be obtained than at the local agricultural fair?

Figures recently published by the United States government serve to give us a sort of bird's-eye view of the international commerce of the world. A statistical abstract has been compiled dealing with the commerce of 1907. This abstract puts the total exports of the various countries and colonies of the world in that year at 14 billion dollars, and the imports at 16 billion. Ten countries contributed more than two-thirds of the total. On the export side the United Kingdom headed the list with \$2,073,000,000; the United States coming next with \$1,835,000,000; Germany next with \$1,629,000,000, and France fourth with \$1,080,000,000. On the import side the United Kingdom again headed the list with \$3,143,000,000; Germany coming second with \$2,082,000,000; France third with \$1,201,000,000, and the United States fourth with \$1,194,000,000. Fractionally two-thirds of this total of international trade is accredited to Europe. In the year under consideration Canada took 58 per cent. of her imports from the United States.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

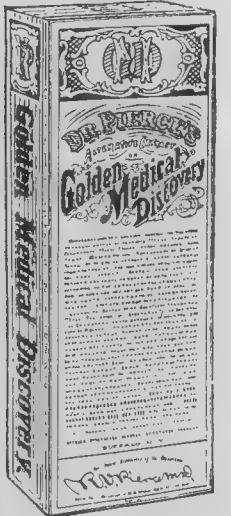
Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

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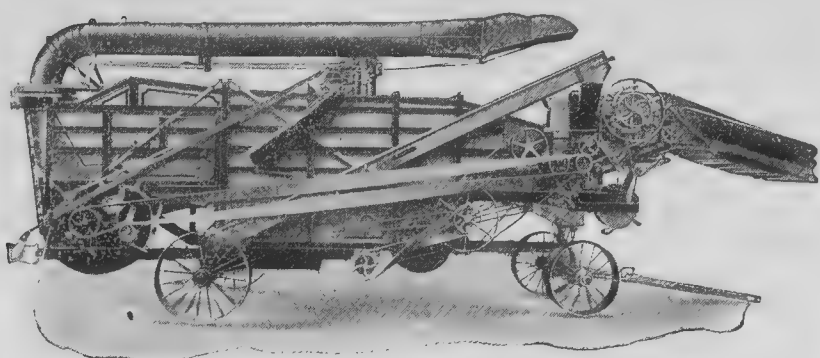
You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

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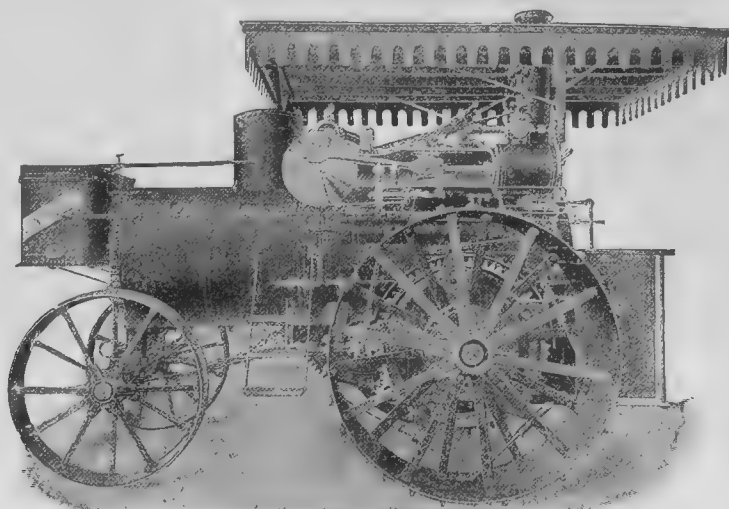
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Farming in South Africa.

By G. A. Roberts, B.S.A., in Charge of the Agricultural Work at the Industrial School, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, South Africa.

All new countries bear the burden of high freight rates, bad roads, farm implements that are not of the proper type, and an insufficient number of farm animals with which to do work on new farm lands. Rhodesia is at present in this stage. Few farmers have more than one span of cattle, while a farmer who has a horse or mule is the exception. In many instances the plow that breaks up new land must also plow the old fields as well. Thus poor equipment makes work hard and advancement slow.

Few of the settlers of Rhodesia give any thought to the putting out of an orchard or the building of a permanent home. Afrianders as a rule are content with a bare living, while the new settlers are mostly young inexperienced men from England who expect to stay only long enough to fill their pockets with money, after which they want to get away home.

Mealies (Indian corn) is the main crop with the European farmer. In fact the vast majority have little else in the way of farm produce to put upon the market. The few tobacco plantations seem to be making a good profit for their owners. On an adjoining farm the last year's tobacco crop sold for over seven hundred pounds. The manager of the farm, who is also owner, did the work himself with the assistance of one European and about twenty native boys. Of course it would be impossible in a short article to give a comprehensive explanation

of new settlers. It is very seldom any two farmers have the same idea on any point. Some declare that successful mealie culture depends upon the depth of planting, while other men place their faith in the subsoiler. Certain it is that the latter point is a very important one, as the soil below

The wet season is a busy one, as the work for the whole year must be finished during that time, from November until May. Ground must be prepared for planting after the first rains fall; in fact the clouds are so hard that it is impossible to accomplish anything in the field until the



A Mealie (Maize) Field and Native Boys Cultivating.

per acre. The rich red deep clay soil at the foot of the mountains is in greatest favor as mealie land and produces crops almost indefinitely without feeding. However, a liberal

the plowline is very hard. It has never undergone the effects of loosening by severe freezing weather. Some successful farmers plant deep, endeavoring to prevent loss from drouth,

rains do come. As the early mealies do the best, giving heavier yield than the later planting, all farmers rush to plant early. Thus the crop ripens before the drouth of the following season is upon us. Likewise, sweet potatoes need to be planted early. Then the growing season is a very busy one, as the weeds grow very rapidly, making cultivation a heavy burden. And, later, the harvesting and plowing must be finished during the last weeks of the rainy season. It is impossible to plow during the dry season.

Sweet potatoes yield a very heavy crop and are excellent in quality. They ripen during the light rains of the last part of the wet season but can be left in the ground during the season until marketing is desirable. The usual market price is three to four shillings per hundred pounds, but for this price the potatoes must be put into bags in the field. White beans produce a profitable crop, but the bean known as the "Canadian Wonder" is a little more in favor. This crop does best when planted during the early days of February. If planted earlier, the crop rarely ripens as the heavy rains cause the beans to mold before harvesting. If planted later, drouth usually prevents the maturing of a good crop. Six bags per acre on good soil is not an unusual crop, while the market price is sel-



Government Dairy.

of the difficulties, trials, troubles and long sleepless nights required in the harvesting and drying of the tobacco from the seventeen acres. Then it requires skill such as few men in South Africa possess to turn out a first grade of leaf. The thermometer in the drying barn must be watched most diligently while the fire is kept continually at the same temperature. Baling and shipping require equal care, but when a crop of first-class tobacco is safely on the market it is quite certain to bring a handsome profit to the producer.

Soil of just the right texture must be selected to produce tobacco successfully and, to the satisfaction of the government, which is always ready with expert advice and assistance for the new beginner in tobacco culture, there are thousands of acres of good tobacco land in Rhodesia, plenty of wood on nearly every farm to do the drying, and an abundance of cheap native labor is always ready to do the work.

Mealies are the main crop, and are probably raised with as little difficulty in Rhodesia as anywhere else in the world. On an adjoining farm the yield on a one-acre patch that has just been harvested was ninety bushels per acre, and on another the average of a field was eighty bushels per acre, while on the Methodist Episcopal Mission farm at Old Umtali, a portion of a field which has raised mealies for eight successive years, and which has just been harvested, yielded fifty bushels

application of barnyard manure, or even the growing of native beans a single year, increases the crop of mealies the following year very materially.

As yet there is little definite knowledge about mealie culture in Rhodesia. None of it is written for the use

while apparently shallow planting in a well prepared seed-bed does the best, as in many parts of the United States. Certain it is that cultivators must be at work soon after planting if weeds are to be kept down. They grow rapidly in the tropical heat whenever moisture is plenty.



Harvesting Tobacco.

dom below thirty shillings per bag. Many farmers consider the raising of a few acres of beans profitable because of the benefit to the land and because work planting and harvesting comes at a time when other work is not especially pressing.

Dairying should be easy and profitable in Rhodesia as there is plenty of cheap labor, and butter always sells above two shillings per pound. The weather is always warm with no great changes of temperature, and feeding should be very easy. Truly enough, the dry season is too dry for profitable grazing of dairy stock except where water can be provided by irrigation. The silo must take the place of grass and will do so when proper methods are applied. Mealies can be planted at such time that silo filling can be done any time from early in March until June, when the light frosts usually come, causing the late mealies to ripen. The usual wage for native labor is ten to fifteen shillings per month, while for a pound a month fair milkers can be secured, which should make milking, as well as silo filling, comparatively inexpensive.

No enterprising Canadian can ever believe that a dairy could be managed in the bungling sort of manner that Rhodesian dairies are managed. If a farmer has a dairy of thirty or forty cows, he seems to think that it requires an enormous number of milkers do the milking. Almost any, and usually all natives, that say they can milk are hired. Seldom if ever is there a white man who will take his place along beside the native and milk. There is no good milker to set the pace for the other milkers. The Afriander will do no more than the boss, and that in a very lazy manner. Almost traditionally Afrianders declare that the cows in this country will not allow their milk to be drawn by the usual method unless first rooted and nosed about by the calf. Consequently the calf is given first chance

at the milk and unless close attention is given the native allows the calf to draw, for his share, a very different quantity of milk each day. Thus the calves are kept out of condition by receiving a very light feed one day and a larger amount the next. While the calf is at work getting his part of the milk, a native crawls quietly up to the cow, tying her hind legs securely together with a heavy bullock-hide string. In case the cow is ugly, she is tied to one post by her head and to another by her hind legs. The native proceeds by placing a bucket on the ground under the cow, after which he places himself in a squatting position on the ground and draws the remaining pint or two of

milk. In the same manner each cow goes through the same process each night and morning. In many instances the cow is caught only by much running and chasing, which causes undue excitement in the milking yard. One of the early improvements should be stanchions enough to hold all the cows during milking time.

With all of the possibilities, let the drawbacks not be discounted. Cattle are never safe from the standpoint of disease, which may come any day and wipe out the whole herd. However, there have been only three or four outbreaks of sickness among cattle in Rhodesia during the last eighteen months. A certain stinging insect stings the cattle in the eye, deposit-

ing an egg which grows to be a grub and often renders the eye useless. There is a certain poison weed that grows at the time of year when grass is the most scarce. Thus it frequently kills one or two or several beasts from the herd. Sheep ticks are very bad on cattle, thus making spraying, dipping, or other care necessary. Probably the greatest difficulty of all is that it is nearly impossible to secure a first-class herd of dairy stock. The five difficulties just named baffle the vast majority who would otherwise make, own and manage profitable herds of dairy stock.

In connection with the dairy, pig feeding would be most profitable. The demand is not for fat pork but



Persian Sheep on Grass.

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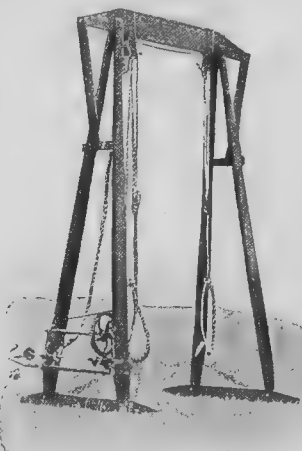
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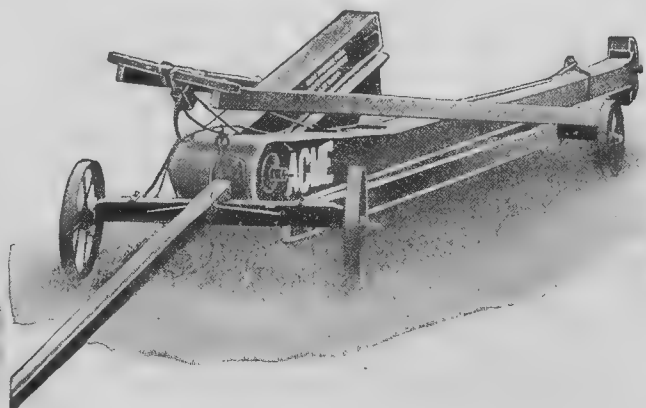
Every day it is operated it will save the expense of two teams and three men. Takes away the back breaking work of handling grain with a shovel.

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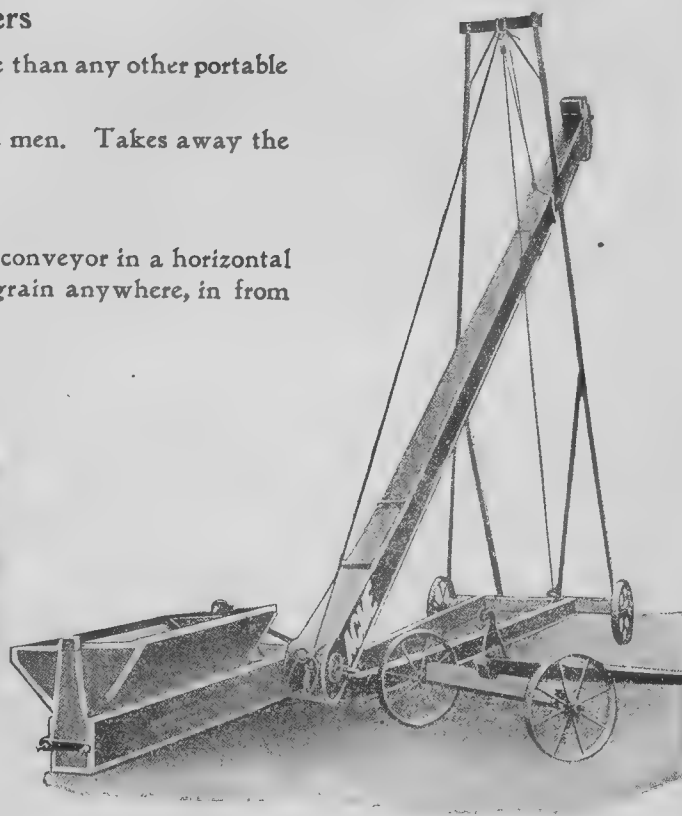
The ACME will elevate the grain at any angle or carry it with the conveyor in a horizontal position, just as easy to load into a car as into a granary. It will put a load of grain anywhere, in from 3 to 5 minutes.



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Tobacco Hot Beds.



King Unita's Throne.

rather for the bacon type of hogs. Handy weights, weighing from sixty to one hundred and twenty pounds per pig live weight, are in greatest demand. Where the irrigation ditch can be brought into play, hogs will graze from one year's end till the next. Seldom do pigs in Rhodesia know anything better than grazing. Roots and herbs and, during certain seasons, wild fruit are plentiful, all of which add to the pig's daily diet. Provided with a very slight amount of grain every day, a herd of pigs is easily kept in condition. A little milk or slop from a dairy and a liberal run of grass pasture, of which there are thousands of acres available, supplemented by a few acres of lucerne would keep African pigs in high luxury and would produce pork at a wide margin of profit. The established price, live weight, is fourpence to fourpence-halfpenny per pound. Butchers do not want the heavy weight grain-fed hogs.

Sheep raising is more in favor than is hog raising. Good killing sheep of almost any size sell at a high price, while the feeding is inexpensive. A liberal run of grass with fresh water, salt always where the sheep can get

cat-proof chicken house is necessary, as the wildcats have no mercy on the flocks at night. Dipping is necessary to keep off fleas and mites, but aside from these there are few drawbacks to poultry keeping. During the months from May until November the intense drouth makes artificial provision of green forage necessary, but when this is done a good supply of

to do in a country where wildcats are comparatively common.

Thus far we have been talking largely about the good things, but there are some very hard things to endure in Rhodesia. Horses and mules die of horse sickness, contracting the disease from an uncertain and uncombatable source. Probably the disease is spread by infected ticks and

of the transport work from and to market. Fourteen donkeys in a span haul a heavy load, six to eight thousand pounds. Cattle are as yet the most satisfactory for work, but are not allowed to work on the roads at present because of recent outbreaks of East Coast fever. This disease is a deadly enemy to the cattle business. A herd may at any time be wiped out



Solving the Transportation of Tobacco in South Africa.



Hay Making in South Africa.

at it, and a few tobacco stems every day to keep away intestinal parasites, is about all the flock of sheep needs. Short-haired breeds of sheep are used as it is impractical to use the long-wooled breeds. The needle-pointed seeds of the heavy veldt grass lodges in the wool and finally works in, piercing the skin. The writer has seen sheep with hundreds of grass seeds sticking into the flesh after having passed through the skin. Thus the woolled sheep are badly irritated and kept in low condition. A native sheep with short hair and poor mutton form is raised by many, but the Persians are in greatest favor. The latter named breed of sheep grazes very well, keeping in good condition grazing on the wild grass in spite of the extreme drouth from June until November. The usual selling price is twenty shillings per sheep.

Market demands for eggs are never well supplied. At present, eggs are four shillings per dozen, and are often as high as six shillings per dozen. Only once during the past sixteen months have they been down to three shillings per dozen. Like nearly everything else on the farm, the poultry is able to take care of itself. A wild-

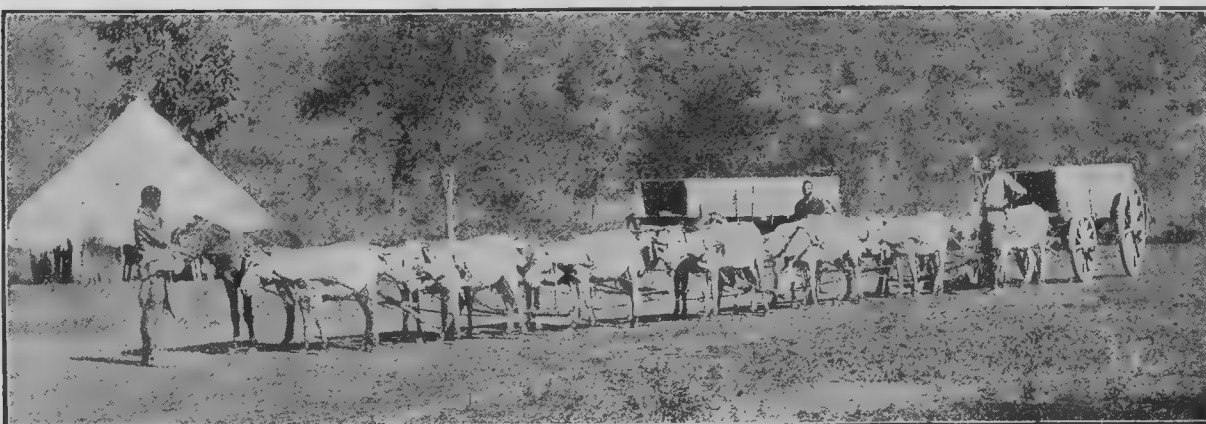
eggs at six shillings per dozen compensates for the trouble. The old settlers of Africa are ever ready to make it plain that chicken keeping is not profitable, but like everything else methods are too slack. For the want of better care the birds are generally compelled to seek food and nesting places for themselves, as well as protection at night, all of which are hard

mosquitoes. Just here it needs to be explained that there is not much danger where horses are not allowed to graze earlier than 9 a.m. nor later than 4 p.m. As a matter of fact, mules are scarcely ever stabled but pick their living from the veldt. Donkeys are hardy, living anywhere on anything consumable, and, while extremely slow, they do a large portion

in a few days. By dropping infected ticks, a span of cattle trekking on the roads could spread the disease through a whole area in a few days.

Twelve months ago the disease broke out in the Untali District, at which the Government Veterinary Department declared all roads closed at once. Policemen with native policeboys were put to watch every main road. Cattle that were on the roads were stopped wherever they were. Some are to this day being herded in the same place. However it is possible to remove cattle from one farm to another now by permission from the Veterinary Department. Of course the clash between the mining classes who want cheap transport and the farmer who wants assurance that the disease will not be allowed to spread is severe. To the satisfaction of all concerned in Rhodesian affairs the efficient and quick work of the Veterinary Department has almost stamped out the disease.

A boss is a man who sits down and sees that others stand up. The man at the head chair is not always the best barber.



A Donkey Train in South Africa.



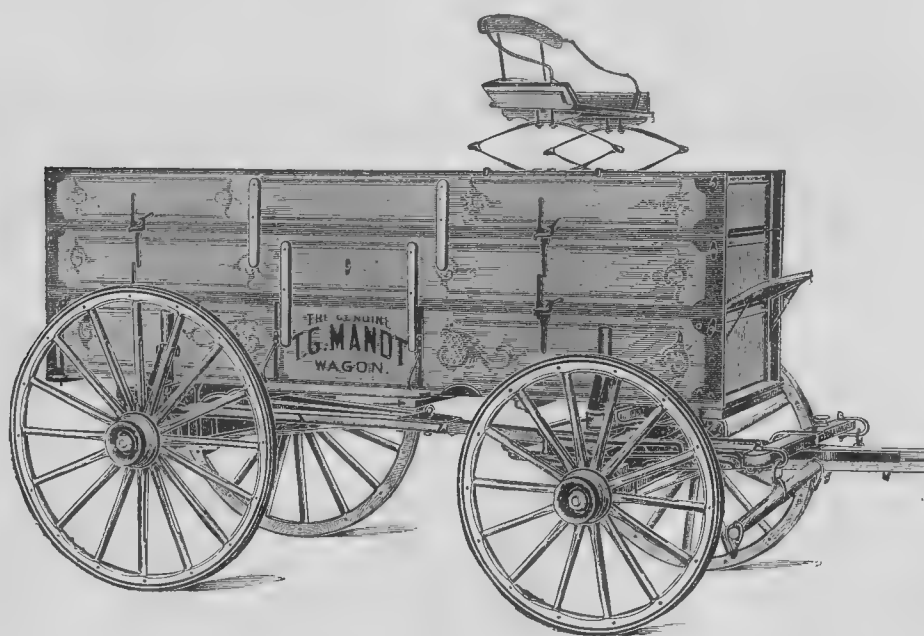
35 REASONS

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8. It has braces from skein to hounds.
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10. The wheels have bent white oak felloes, bolted and clipped joints and heavy tires.
11. The felloes are riveted at the side of each spoke.
12. The tongue cap iron is 34 inches long with a safety catch.
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16. The steel lock bolster-plate.
17. The stakes are hollow with extension wooden stakes.
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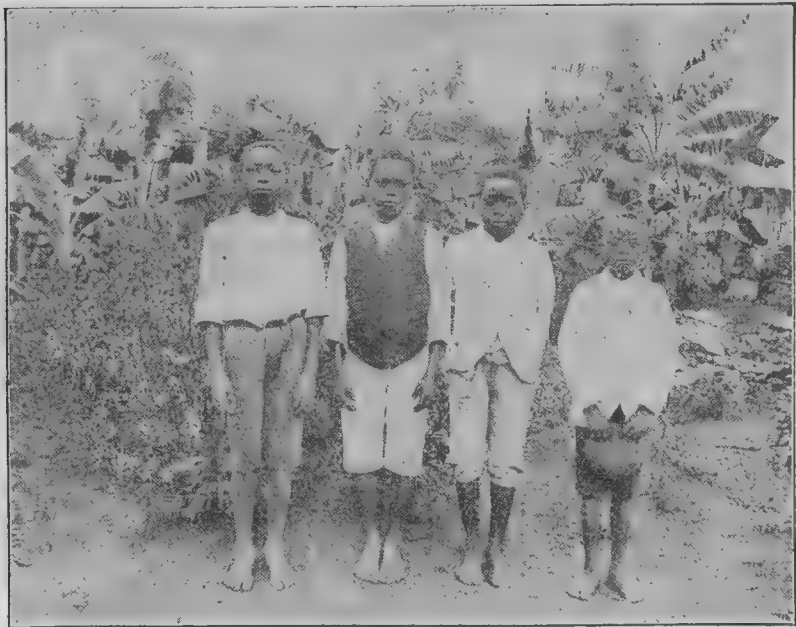
19. The front end of reach has iron plates forming a bushing in king bolt hole.
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34. The T. G. Mandt patent whiffletrees, evener, neckyoke and clevises.
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Pickaninnies and Banana Trees.
(To Illustrate Article on "Farming in South Africa," page 742).

Pure-bred Dairy Stock for Alberta.

As mentioned in our last issue, the Department of Agriculture for Alberta are giving some attention to the introduction of some pure-bred dairy stock, both male and female. Four cars of registered stock are now on the way. Two of the carloads are Ayrshires and two are Holsteins. Most of the stock will be delivered between Edmonton and Calgary. The cost of transportation to buyers is \$5 per head, the additional cost being borne by the Department. The stock was purchased in the district between Ottawa and Montreal.

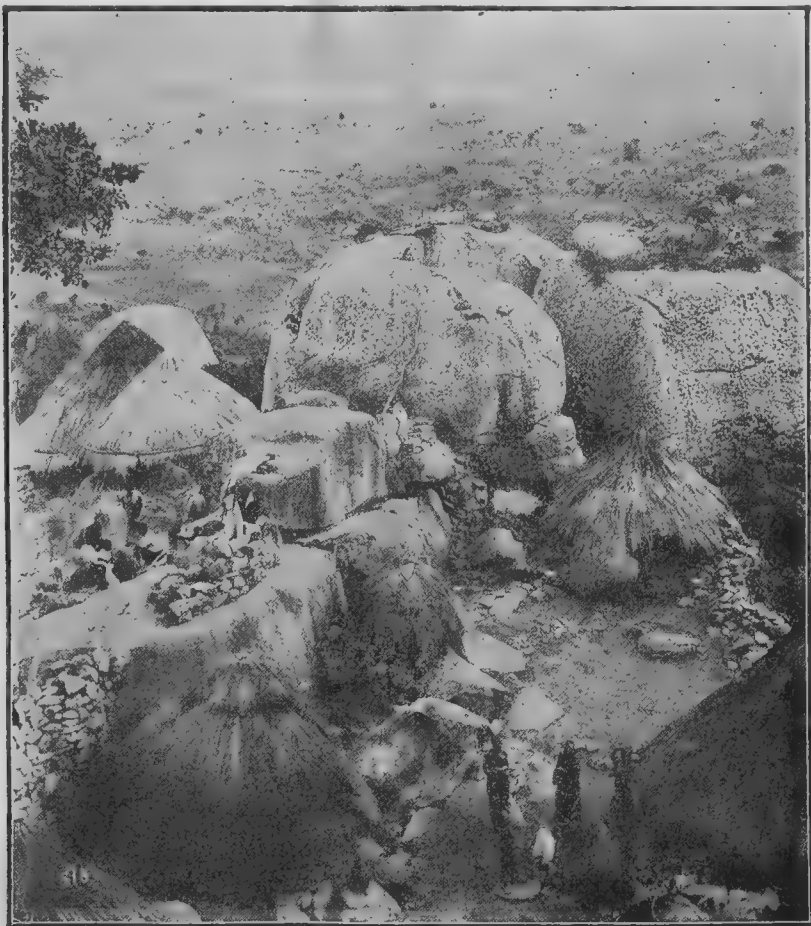
Extension of Fruit Experimental Work in Alberta.

The work of experimenting in tree fruits in Alberta, which was begun two years ago, is being extended. The first year's work was largely limited to apples and crab apples; plums were added in 1908, and cherries have been added this year, and the number of varieties have been in all cases increased as well as variations in the treatment.

Altogether there are eight stations in the province—at Magrath, Medicine Hat, DeWinton, Didsbury, Westaskiwin, Vegreville, Clover Bar and Kitscoty. Last year trees that were brought in from a distance did not succeed well. It is generally the case that those that come through the first year die in the second, but the chief difficulty seems not to be the matter of climatization so much as the dry condition of the roots when the trees have arrived, caused by improper packing and travelling a long distance in warm cars. Those in charge of the stations are becoming more expert in carrying out directions from the Department. The work is in charge of Mr. T. B. R. Henderson, the director of the horticultural work for the Department.

Horticultural Exhibition Dates.

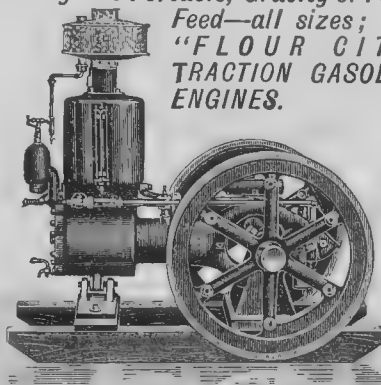
The horticultural exhibition in Winnipeg will be held this year on August 25, 26 and 27. Competition will be open to all of Canada between Port Arthur and the Rockies. Interested parties should write to the manager, Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, for a copy of the prize list, which will likely be issued very shortly.



Scenery about a Native Village.
(To Illustrate Article on "Farming in South Africa," page 742).

Are you going to the Big Fairs? If so, see our Exhibits at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Killarney of

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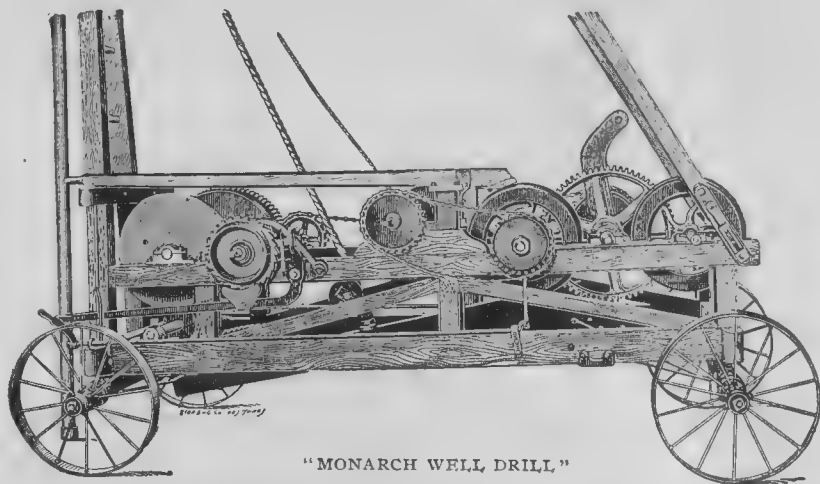
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Suggested Improvements For Agricultural Fairs.

*Hints on the Live Stock Exhibit before
the Convention of the Alberta Fairs,
Association, by M. D. Geddes, Calgary.*

One who has attended Western fairs for many seasons cannot help but notice the great improvement of recent years.

Since Superintendent Craig and his predecessor, Geo. Harcourt, now the able Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, have had the oversight of affairs, splendid work has been done, and is being done. There are still, however, cases where room for improvement is quite noticeable, but in fairness to the older societies, it is the newer associations, with few exceptions, that are most open to criticism. That the greatest possible educational value should be derived from the fair is the desire of all those who are most interested in this work, and in this connection my remarks will deal chiefly as viewed from the standpoint of one who has placed the ribbons at a good many fairs in Western Canada.

Live stock judging is too often treated as a side issue, and some rather out-of-the-way spot selected as the place where the judging will be done. Live stock judging is one of the most important features of the fairs, and it behooves societies that have been a little slack in placing this feature to the forefront to see to it that improvement is made. Speaking as one of the judges, I may say that we are sometimes asked to endeavor to get the judging done during the early hours of the fair, so that when the crowd arrives sports, etc., can occupy their full time. Now, I am strongly in favor of sports of the right kind. The farming class require recreation, and thoroughly enjoy it. What I want to emphasize, however, is that the main features of the fair must not

be permitted to take a secondary place. If it is a one day fair, no reasonable objection can be made to having the judging completed by, say, 1 p. m., but in endeavoring to do this, I wish to emphasize not only the importance of setting a fixed time for judging to begin, but in living up to it, and letting the public thoroughly understand that judging will commence sharp at the time stated. I find that judging at many fairs is supposed to start at 10 a. m.; quite a number gather, but perhaps one or more of the leading exhibitors are not on hand, and the management postpone judging to 12.30 or 1 o'clock. At that time, perhaps those who were not on hand before are ready, but one or more of those who were ready in the morning are not. It is now late, and the order is "hurry." So judging begins, and a little later one comes who has a choice animal in some class that is now judged, and trouble begins. Some say: "Oh well, it serves him right." Others say: "Those who have stock to show should stay with them all the time." I maintain that an hour should be set and, except in a very exceptional case, judging should start promptly.

Another point I would like to mention is the order in which judging should proceed. I would advise that it follow the order of the prize list. This is customary, I know, in most cases, but it is not with all. Some begin anywhere—wherever seems most convenient.

Another suggestion is to have a good man, or men, calling the classes, for at most fairs there is a great waste of time in waiting until the stock is brought into the ring.

Lack of suitable judging rings is, at some fairs, another barrier to good work on the part of the judges. It is most annoying to have the people crowd around the various classes to that extent that each time the judge requires to move, onlookers have to be requested to move out of his way. A few posts and a rope

make quite a satisfactory ring.

The classification of the prize list is often another sore point to the judge. He may notice in glancing through it that roadsters and carriage horses are grouped together. The types are entirely different, and if the judge decides to place the animals as he considers them the best individuals of their respective classes the winners may look very ununiform to the onlookers, and thus leave the impression that the judge had no correct idea of type, whereas the fault lies in the prize list. I realize that the chief difficulty with the younger societies in having these distinct classes grouped together is lack of funds, but would it not be better, if that is the case, to divide the classes, giving each half the money? Of course, in some districts, roadsters may predominate, in others coachers. Make the class for whichever you consider most beneficial, and if any of the other class enter, the judge would be able to place awards more satisfactorily to exhibitors, and far more educative to the onlookers.

Sometimes a judge is asked to state in which class certain horses should compete. This, at times, is a most difficult matter, as there are misfits—that is, animals of good individuality, but not conforming closely to any required standard; then again, it is impossible to place correctly all foals of the heavy draft and agricultural classes at that early stage. The same, in a measure, holds good in foals of the lighter breeds.

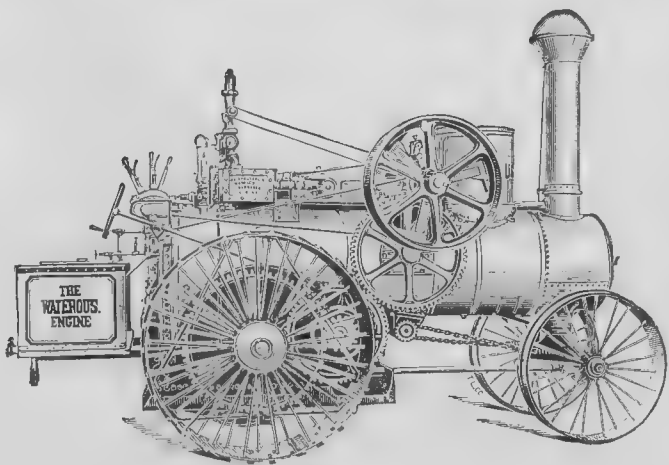
Horse Fattening.

Fattening horses, as a business, is not developed to any extent in the West, although a few firms that are engaged in bringing horses up from the East do keep them in their stables for awhile on a liberal allowance of feed, to get them in condition for the auction block. In the States, there are sections where the shipping of

horses, feeding them, and shipping out again, amounts to a considerable business. This industry has reached its greatest development, perhaps, in the northern part of Ohio. Western horses are shipped in by the feeding firms in that section, literally by the thousand. They are fattened up and sold on the Buffalo market for the eastern trade. The feeders like to get horses weighing from 1600 pounds upwards, occasionally teams will be fitted that, when finished, weigh 4800 pounds, while carloads are expressed to New York that will average 1800 pounds. Horses fit for this business require to be highly bred although not necessarily pure bred. The Yankees, of course, favor the Percherons. Size is necessary and along with that, quality sufficient to make a nice animal when finished. There is a preference also for greys and blacks, although bays and sorrels are not necessarily discriminated against.

When these horses are finished—fat as hogs and well groomed—they make a most beautiful sight. Buyers prefer those that are fattened on solid food for they hold up better and do not show the effects of travel so much when they reach the New York market. Chop feed is largely used and, along with this, liberal quantities of cheap molasses, about two table-spoonfuls at each feed. The length of the feeding period depends largely on the feeder, and also on the horse and the condition in which he is received. Some will feed ninety days and some six months. There is more risk in feeding horses than in feeding cattle, the loss is greater if an animal dies, and then there is lameness and all the other ailments common to horseflesh that must be watched and properly treated. The business is lucrative, however, an increase in value during the feeding period of about \$80 being near the average. This, however, cannot be taken as exact, for horsemen in general are not given to voluntary comment on the profits of their business.

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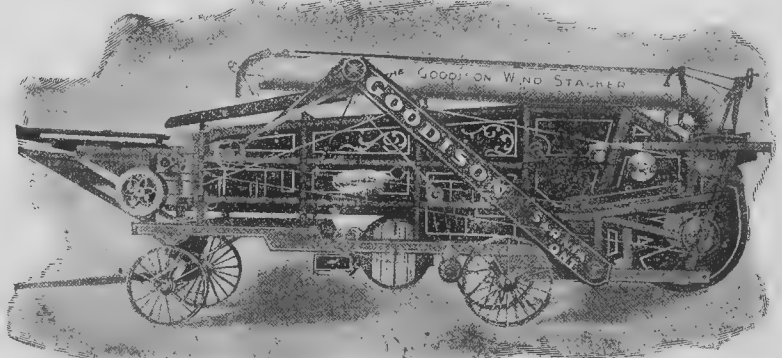
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The Economic Value of Some Common Birds.

By Norman Criddle, Treesbank, Man. Supplementary to a Similar Article in Our Last Christmas Number.

The gradual settling up of the country is having a decided influence upon the native animal life, the breaking up of the prairies driving many birds and mammals to seek shelter and breeding places elsewhere, while the sowing of the land with different seeds makes abundant food for noxious insects. The consequences of this are two-fold: (1) Insects which under natural conditions were restricted by the food supply, under the new conditions often become extremely injurious; and (2) the birds that originally preyed upon them are no longer present to do their share in retarding the increase.

These changed conditions are especially fostered by the indiscriminate destruction of timber. There is no doubt that at one time vast stretches of country, now treeless, were thickly wooded, and even within the past 20 years the destruction of timber through unscientific cutting and the annual prairie fires or bush fires has been simply enormous. The result is that vast areas practically useless for other purposes have been stripped of their trees and millions of dollars wasted that might, with proper knowledge and care, have been saved.

There is no question of the great value of forest land. It acts as a conservator of moisture, as a wind-

the food habits of some of the common birds connected with the subject and also their relation to orchard and farm.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.

A long bird (11 inches), short wings and long tail; above, dark grayish brown, beneath, white. When on the nest its red eyes show very prominently. It is often heard, especially during the night, but is seldom seen, owing to its inhabiting thick wood lands. It may be easily recognized by its cry—cow-cow, cow-cow, cow-cow-cow, etc., repeated a number of times in a low key. It has also other louder notes which have been said to resemble in a small way the cry of a turkey. The nest is built in low bush and consists of just a platform of sticks with perhaps a few dried catkins as lining. There are usually 3 eggs of a light blue color.

Cuckoos rank as one of the greatest allies to man among the feathered tribe. Their food consists very largely of caterpillars, nearly all of which are injurious; they are the only birds in North America known to feed extensively upon hairy larvae, the obnoxious tent caterpillars being a special favorite, though whether this is due to a special liking or merely because it is usually more easily pro-

can form the only argument against cuckoos, and these are so insignificant when compared with the large list of good deeds that they are hardly worth considering.

NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.

There are at least eight different kinds of woodpeckers found in Manitoba alone, which, with one possible exception, are all of much value as destroyers of noxious insects. Their method of procuring these differs from those of other birds in as much as they have a specially modified beak formed somewhat in the shape of a chisel, which enables them to dig holes in the stems of trees, and a tongue

The Northern Hairy woodpecker is one of our commonest winter species. It measures 9 inches in length, is black above with a wide white streak down the back and also spots of white on



Black-billed Cuckoo.

break, a preventive of serious storms, and a harbor for many species of wild birds and mammals of much value to the country, to say nothing of the great source of wealth derived from cutting the timber systematically.

It is not, however, my intention to enlarge upon the question of forestry protection here, other than endeavoring to show the important part taken by birds in its preservation.

As is well known, trees are infested and attacked by numbers of predatory insects some of which eat the leaves and young shoots; others bore into the stems and roots, while yet others suck the sap from the leaves and stems. All naturally help to retard growth, and in the case of severe outbreaks, sometimes kill the tree outright. It is only by the constant war waged against these by parasitical and predacious ones, as well as by birds, that they are kept in check. Without these natural enemies the trees would very soon become overpowered and die, and the country in consequence become uninhabitable.

Having thus touched briefly the relation of trees to the welfare of the country, and indicated the part played in their destruction and preservation by animals generally, we will now proceed to discuss with some detail

cured is difficult to tell.

This is another bird that has been accused of sucking others' eggs, but so far as the evidence goes there is not a particle of evidence to support such a theory. A few specimens have been collected with shell in their stomachs but fortunately at a time of year when the nesting season was over, showing that in all probability the shell was picked up from the ground and eaten for the lime it contained. The insect food is made up from nearly every family and includes June beetles (white grubs), potato beetles, wireworm beetles, wood boring beetles, and many leaf-eating species. Of the true bugs, many injurious species are consumed, such as cicadas (seventeen-year locusts), several kinds of odious smelling ones and others. Of caterpillars, which amount to almost 50 per cent. of the bird's food, ten caterpillars form a large portion, while well known pests like webworms, tussock moths, army worm, different species of span worms and many others are destroyed. From other orders the number is enlarged by the destruction of sawflies and grasshoppers, etc., etc.

Some beneficial insects and spiders, which are considered neutral in their economic relation—are also eaten, as well as a small amount of fruit, which

of great length, barbed at the tip, with which they drag out the insects exposed by the bill. Woodpeckers have also a remarkable sense of touch. So acute is it that they are able by tapping with their beak to discover when a borer is present. They seldom if ever make a mistake in this respect, consequently no fear need be entertained that they are damaging a tree unnecessarily.

the wings. The adult male has a red patch on the head which in the female is white.

The bird is a permanent resident throughout a great portion of its range, but it is usually more plentiful in the southern portion in winter time. It nests in trees like the other members of the family. The food consists of a small amount of fruit and the balance of ants and wood boring insects,



Northern Hairy Woodpecker.



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.



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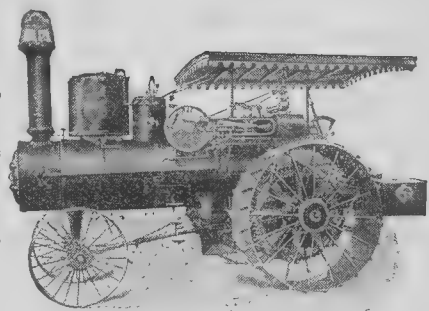
WHY NOT "GAAR-SCOTT?"

But it is 1909 quality that principally interests you. It sticks out all over our thresher. Note the improved and greatly strengthened frame made of nothing but the best seasoned hardwood throughout; look at the large reversible cylinder with double-bladed teeth, the heavy shaft and outside bearing. To date there has only been one correct principle of separation discovered—the three-way crank. This principle is used in only one thresher—the Gaar-Scott. Some other things you find in only the Gaar-Scott are the double fan and our cleaning mill with end-shake chaffer and side-shake shoe. The pulleys are all large with wide face and covered with leather. This gives a positive drive, your belts don't have to be so tight and the machine does not run on a wearing strain, but every part free and light. There are other reasons why the largest number of threshers that completely satisfy the most threshermen and farmers and earn the largest profits are the Gaar-Scott. Ask us for them.



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with perhaps a few exceptions, so that there can be no question as to the advisability of affording the bird every protection.

The Northern Downy Woodpecker resembles closely the above species, but measures only some 6 inches in length. It also differs in having the outer tail feathers marked with black. The food habits are also similar, but there is more of an inclination to search upon dead trees, the bark of which is easily removed, and a large store of insects brought to view without the more laborious task of drilling for them.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER

This is one of our handsomest woodpeckers. Crown and throat crimson, bordered with black, white line from eye to nape of neck, rest of upper parts marked with black, white and yellow, belly yellow. The female and young are much duller without red.

Sapsuckers can usually be distinguished from other woodpeckers by their habit of making a number of holes close together in the stems of living trees, from which they suck the sap, eat the inner-bark and gather in the insects attracted. It is this habit of puncturing trees that brings most closely into question the economic value of these birds, as with the exception of this one bad trait they are almost entirely beneficial. They unquestionably do much harm by the habit; indeed in some instances trees have been known to be entirely girdled, and in nearly every case the trees are weakened and in consequence fall a prey to noxious insects. Their habit of remaining on one tree for many days is, however, a point in their favor as the damage is thus restricted to a few trees.

An examination of stomachs shows that they consume many injurious insects, and that the young are fed mostly upon them, and as the injury is confined chiefly to the spring and autumn and the balance of the summer is taken up by eating insects it is highly probable that sapsuckers are on the whole beneficial, but as they sometimes do much injury to fruit and shade trees, it should be left to the judgment of the people concerned as to whether it might not be wise under extreme conditions to destroy some of them.

NORTHERN FLICKER.

This is the common large golden winged woodpecker known to everyone. It arrives from the south in April and departs in October. It is much more adapted to moving on the ground than the other members of the family, and it is on the ground that most of the food is secured. This is made up very largely of insects, foremost among them being ants. A good number of grasshoppers, bugs and caterpillars are also taken, and during outbreaks of locusts I have watched flickers using these insects almost entirely to feed their young. A few useful insects and some fruit are also consumed. Flickers are, however, unquestionably of great value in preserving vegetation from the ravages of noxious insects, while in the middle west at least no just claim can be urged against them, unless it is that they sometimes disturb the sleeper during spring time with their loud rappings—especially on Sunday mornings.

Flickers nest in hollow trees and stumps, and by preserving these the farmer will always have a valuable friend on his farm.

There are several other species of woodpeckers found in the West, chiefly permanent residents, and all of much value as preservers of trees.

WHIP-POOR-WILL, AND NIGHTHAWK.

There is generally some confusion in the minds of many people as to the difference between these two birds, and as a matter of fact they are closely allied. They differ, however, in shape and color, as well as in habits and song.

The nighthawk can be seen almost everywhere; it is especially active in the early evening. The whip-poor-will, on the other hand, is confined to open woodland and is only active during

the darker hours. It flies close to the ground and keeps up an almost incessant "whip-poor-will" throughout the greater part of the season. The cry of the nighthawk is, of course, quite different. It is uttered only on the wing, while the whip-poor-will sings only while at rest.

The food of the nighthawk is made up of numerous small insects, such as flies, small moths, beetles, and mosquitoes. The whip-poor-will feeds mostly upon moths, the parents of cutworms and other leaf-eating caterpillars.

There can be no doubt as to the value of both these birds. Nor can any reasonable claim be made against them. They are pleasant to the eye and help to make the dollars roll into the pocket of the nation.

KINGBIRD.

This is the best known and most conspicuous of a group of birds called fly-catchers. They are chiefly of a dull color, and their usual habitat is bluffs and woodlands, the kingbird being the only member of the family that is commonly seen in the open.

The principal food of flycatchers is insects, which—as their names implies—they catch on the wing. Few of these birds, however, have yet had their food habits thoroughly studied, and although, as noted above, we know that they feed largely upon insects, there is at present some doubt as to whether they consume most useful or injurious kinds.

The food habit of the kingbird has, however, been well worked out, and the evidence in decidedly in its favor as the following extract from "Some Common Birds in their Relation to Agriculture" (U.S. Dept. of Ag.), shows: "Three points seem to be clearly established in regard to the food of the kingbird: (1) That about 90 per cent. consists of insects, mostly injurious species; (2) that the alleged habit of preying upon honey bees is much less prevalent than has been supposed and probably does not result in any great damage; and (3) that the vegetable food consists almost entirely of wild fruits which have no economic value. These facts, taken in connection with its well known enmity for hawks and crows, entitle the kingbird to a place among the most desirable birds of the orchard or garden."

The habits of the kingbird in the West are similar to those in the East and U.S., excepting that as bee farming is very seldom indulged in, one of the few objections to this bird has been removed.

HORNED LARKS.

These are essentially ground loving birds which delight in the open country. They are the first to arrive in the spring, and one of the last to leave in the fall. They generally congregate in large flocks on ploughed fields during spring and autumn in company with Lapland longspurs. In the past there was a cry to the effect that horned larks ate newly sown and sprouted grain. The last of these contentions has been proved to be true to a very slight extent—not sufficient to trouble about—while the first has, with the use of modern machinery, been made impossible. An examination of over 1000 stomachs by the U.S. Biological Survey (Bulletin No. 23), from the United States and Southern Canada "shows that the food of horned larks consists of insects 20.6 per cent., and vegetable matter, nearly six-sevenths of which are weed seeds, 79.4 per cent."

Thus it is shown that our law makers were wise to place these birds under permanent protection, the toll they take in the form of grain being compensated for many times over by the noxious weed seeds and insects that they destroy.

BLUE JAY.

This brilliant bird needs no introduction from me. It is found throughout the West wherever deciduous trees are plentiful. It has been and is still accused of many crimes, indeed in this respect it probably stands second only to that much abused bird, the crow.

It is unfortunate that the unscientific observer of bird life is apt to jump at

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is something you are very much interested in knowing about. This machine can be easily attached to any Threshing Separator. It is the only machine that has proved a success. IT will handle 5000 bushels of grain in ten hours. IT WILL RAISE THE GRADE AND CLEAN IT TO PERFECTION.

Farmers. Don't recklessly give away your profits to Elevator and Railroad monopolies, have your grain cleaned at home, don't expect CLEAN PRICES FOR DIRTY GRAIN. If your grain is not cleaned at home somebody will have to clean it for you and dock sufficient to pay for the cleaning. Why should you pay freight on screenings and dirt, besides having your grade LOWERED and then be DOCKED FROM 2 TO 5 PER CENT.

STOP AND FIGURE WHAT YOUR LOSSES WOULD BE

The screenings are valuable for feeding purposes and the foul seeds can be used for fuel. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to farmers every year on account of freight and dockage. The monopolies get this profit that rightly belongs to the farmer. IT IS TIME TO WAKE UP and demand that threshers shall equip their machines to properly clean the grain when it is being threshed. YOU ARE INTERESTED. Drop us a post card asking for Booklet.

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Following received from Mr Aveline, President French Percheron Society, too late for Prize List:—

SPECIALS, 2 Silver Medals, one for each BEST PERCHERON STALLION (Canadian Registered), and BEST PERCHERON MARE (Canadian Registered).

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conclusions, and his opinions are very often founded upon extremely slight evidence. The every day occurrence of picking up weed seeds and insects is largely overlooked, partly because these are small, and it requires close watching to detect the bird in the act, whereas the cries of the parent birds at once attract attention to nest robbing. Another thing is the fact that the injury caused by small things, such as insects, is often overlooked, and few people are able to form an adequate idea of the enormous quantity of weed seeds consumed daily by many birds. Hence it is that the bad deeds appear on the surface, while the good are hidden from all but the most observant, and so a prejudice is formed which is handed down from father to son. It must not be supposed, however, from these remarks that the jay is without faults. Our desire is to get at the truth, and it is only the truth that can prevail for any length of time in matters of science. The bluejay does destroy eggs and young birds; it also eats grain if it can find a hole in the granary large enough to admit it. In corn belts that grain is eaten, while sunflower seeds are especially relished. But, after all, what do these facts amount to? An exhaustive examination of stomachs shows that much less than one per cent. of the food is made up of eggs and young birds. Farmers are not, or should not, be in the habit of leaving holes in their granaries and the jay can get little grain elsewhere, as it is not a bird of the open country. Sunflowers are not grown extensively in the West, and if they were they would not probably be injured to any great extent as at the time they ripen their fruit the jays are generally busy gathering in acorns which they apparently prefer to all other food. Fruit is also taken by jays in small quantities, but extensive complaints have been heard even in fruit centres of depredations in that line.

Taking the other side of the question, jays have been proved to destroy many noxious insects; indeed accord-

ing to the U.S. Biological Survey—which is the greatest authority on such matters—the animal food consists chiefly of insects, while the vegetable food, which amounts to about 75 per cent., is made up mostly of acorns, weed seeds, waste grain and wild fruit. In an article specially dealing with this bird Prof. Beal (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture—year Book, 1896) sums up as follows: "The Blue Jay gathers its food from nature's orchard and vineyard, not from man's; corn is the only vegetable food for which the farmer suffers any loss, and here the damage is small. In fact the examination

of nearly 300 stomachs shows that the Blue Jay certainly does far more good than harm."

Thus we see that the Blue Jay is not only of value for its good looks; it helps the farmer to defend his crops, to preserve his fruit trees and woodlands, and is thus worthy of our confidence and esteem.

For canning and preserving never gather fruit when still wet with dew, nor on a rainy day, as such fruit will not keep well.



Prairie Horned Lark.

The Friend of Man.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran,
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by;
The men that are good, the men that are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Nor hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men that press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles
Nor their tears,
Both parts of an Infinite plan;
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night;
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man that dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by;
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I;
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

—Sam Walter Foss.

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The Alberta Hog.

By Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.

This is quite a wide subject, as the Alberta hog is a very much diversified animal and is found in all shapes, sizes, colors and conditions of thrift.

This is not the hogs' fault, neither is it the fault of the country.

The hog raisers, like the hogs, are rather a mixed lot.

Most of us who came up here from the corn states, where they do raise hogs, while admitting that we don't want the lard hog here, still refuse to take speed and the ability to dig two rows of potatoes at once, into consideration in the breeding of swine.

The up-to-date man from Eastern Canada, where they appear to want a hog which in close confinement can be fed all he will eat without getting fat, is trying to produce the extreme type of bacon hog.

There are a great many farmers from all parts of the universe who raise hogs largely because they consider that it is the proper thing for a man on a farm to do.

They have no particular type in mind and a very hazy idea as to feed and management, arguing that any kind of a hog brought into connection with a limited quantity of grain, should prove a money maker.

They try crossing with one breed one year, and if the pigs fail to thrive in willow brush and stagnant water while waiting for a crop to mature and be threshed, try another next year. A few years of this lack of method produces a hog beside which an Arkansas razorback looks proud.

Then there is the "bonanza" hog raiser who, having failed to market his crop at a satisfactory figure, decides to go into hogs. He goes in with a plunge and buys up all the brood sows he can find. Having poor accommodation for ten, he buys fifty; his feed is about in proportion to his accommodation, and he expects to feed 300 pigs on it. By the time his pigs are weaned he is out of feed with all summer and a squealing mob of pigs ahead of him. He buys and borrows enough feed from the neighbors to starve them along on, until he finally gives up and throws them on the market for what he can get, thus lowering the price of decent pigs.

Now, dear reader, don't draw the conclusion from this rather doleful outset that there are no good hogs or hog men in Alberta; there are, and lots of them, but, as I said before, our type of hog right through, if we may be said to have a type, is rather mixed.

The men who are making the most money out of hogs and are best satisfied with the business are those who are producing a thick-fleshed, easy feeding type of hog and are feeding him. Instead of trying to plan how little grain he can get along on, they are trying to see how much they can get him to consume in the first 6 to 8 months of his life.

On the other hand, the gentlemen sent out by a paternal government to judge our shows and to incidentally let a little of the sacred stock lore of Ontario ooze out and trickle gently over us benighted individuals who were either not fortunate enough to have been raised within those sacred boundaries, or have been away long enough to have contracted various heresies in regard to the feeding of stock, are turning down this class of hog wherever met with.

They seem to think that because in the East their market demands a hard feeding, unprofitable type of hog, we should be compelled to produce the same. They don't seem to be able to distinguish the difference between thick fleshing and fat. If a hog shows any of those characteristics which they describe in their lectures as being essential to any easy feeding, profitable type of meat producing animal, such as shortness of head and legs, thickness of flesh and reasonable width, they promptly turn him down as too fat and lardy.

As an instance of this at one of our fat stock shows, there were entered among others in the carcass competition, eight pigs about six months old weighing from 170 to 190 lbs. live weight. They had been fed from their youth up but with lots of exercise and were nice, tidy, thick-fleshed youngsters, greatly admired by the packing house butchers who described them as just the type of hog they liked.

There was some delay in getting the animals to the slaughterhouse so that they were not cool enough to cut up when the judging began, and they were judged without even being split.

When the judge came to the above pigs he without hesitation pronounced them too fat and gave the thinnest one third place.

Now the exhibitor of those pigs, just to satisfy himself as to the kind of carcass they would make, killed one of the same lot that had had exactly the same chance as the eight and was litter brother to four of them, just before the show. There was not $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of fat anywhere along the back and it was a beautifully fleshed carcass with no surplus fat.

Thus on the one hand we have the practical man who is making money out of his hog in spite of a rather unsatisfactory market at times, producing one type of hog, while the scientific man whose business it is to instruct us in such matters, tells us we must raise another.

Is it any wonder that our hogs are a little mixed or that a novice in the business should be a little uncertain how to start?

As an instance of the difference of judgment between the judge and the practical farmer, might be cited the case of two sows exhibited at the last Dominion fair. The one was an Ontario sow 2 years old, long of snout

and leg, and quite narrow; while the other was a 4 year old Alberta bred sow, short legged, short nosed, long bodied, low down and thick fleshed, a typical sow of her breed. They came together for breed championship and the former sow won. After the awards were made they were offered for sale and the champion sow brought \$30 while the other sold for \$75.00.

When the market demands an unprofitable type of hog and demands it to such an extent that the buyers will pay enough more for such a one to make it worth while for us to raise him, then we Alberta farmers may consider the proposition. But until then the majority of the pork producers will be found turning off the thick fleshed, easy feeding kind. This is the only argument that will prevail, and all the lecturing and judging that can be put forth will not change a man's ideas in regard to hogs half as quickly as a few cents difference in the price.

It will be many years before our market does call for such a hog, if it ever does.

British Columbia is our chief outside market, and, together with the other vast mining and lumbering regions to the west and north of us, as yet scarcely touched, will be for many years. Now, if British Columbia wants the extreme bacon type of hog, why does she buy most of her pork in Chicago?

That we have as fine a country for raising hogs as there is anywhere is never doubted for a moment by those who have given it a fair trial. We can raise almost anything we want for pasture, and any quantity of grain and roots. Although our winters are rather long and sometimes a little severe, there are comparatively few days in most of them when a hog cannot feed outside quite comfortably. We are so far free from disease and almost so from vermin. Of course, our friends from the corn-belt are rather prone to "sigh for the flesh pots of Egypt," so to speak, and wish that their granaries were full of the "golden ears," instead of oats and barley, but if they will give it a fair trial, they will find that they can have their pigs weighing just as much at 6 or 7 months old as they did on corn. No one will deny, I think, that corn will put the fat on a mature animal quicker than almost any other grain, but fattening up mature hogs is one branch of the business that should be eliminated as soon as possible. Keep the youngsters always fat, and when they are 6 to 8 months old they will go to market and make money.

In regard to the profit on hogs in Alberta, perhaps a leaf from my own book might not come amiss. I once kept strict account of every pound of grain I fed my hogs for fifteen months. I kept no account of interest on investment or labor, but starting with 4 sows and a boar I kept a record of all grain fed until the second litter was marketed. Over against this, I placed the amounts received from all sales and the oats and barley I fed made 65 cents per bushel. I still had my original five head and their keep

for the period free. The highest price I got for pork was 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. I have never kept very strict account since, but as long as my pigs are thrifty and fit for market under 8 months, I don't worry much about the price of grain.

Now, fellow swine breeders of Alberta, let us get closer together, on the type of our hogs and turn off an even, smoother, better finished animal. Shove the little fellows along and you will not have to winter them; give them plenty of exercise and FEED.

Vol. 4. of the Standard Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

We have just received Vol. 4 of the Standard Encyclopedia of Agriculture, being published by the Gresham Publishing Company, London, Eng. The edition is steadily advancing towards completion, and when complete will be equal in size to a shelf of 50 average sized books. It can readily be understood that the capital required for such a work is enormous, the amount of money thus invested being sufficient to stock and run many farms.

In commencing this huge work one of the first things which the editor, Prof. R. Patrick Wright, F.R.S.C., Principal of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, did was to go through all existing home and foreign agricultural works of reference and make a rough encyclopedia of subjects only. Then he added to the compilation all the subjects not dealt with in them. It was next his business to allot the right space to each subject. In many agricultural works reference much of the writing has been done by one man or there has been a great deal of compilation by sub-editors. In the case of the present work it was resolved that the Encyclopedia should be nothing if not authoritative. All the best home, colonial and foreign writers have been enlisted, headed by the president of the Board of Agriculture himself (he deals with small holdings) and the pick of the staffs of the home and overseas agricultural colleges. No such gathering of experts in agricultural science has ever taken place before.

Errors in Fair Dates.

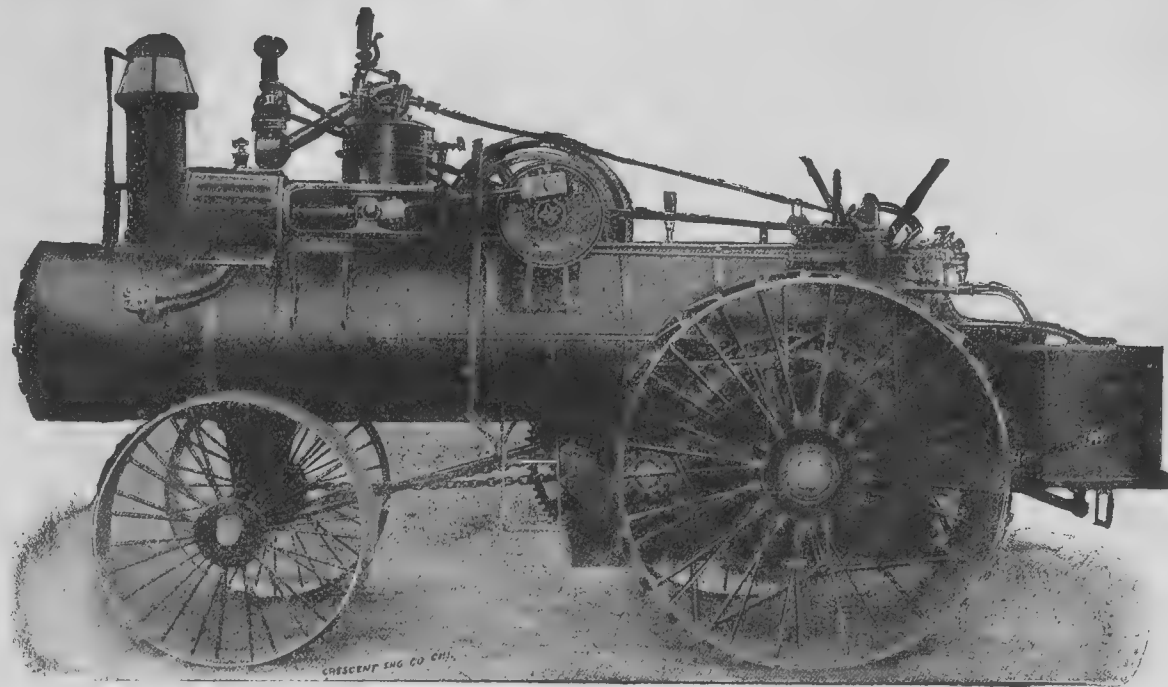
In our issue of June 5 we made a mistake in announcing the dates of the Virden and Reston fairs. The dates of the former are August 5 and 6 and of the latter July 27. The mistake did not originate in this office, but we regret it just the same, and draw special attention to the correction.

Among the callings of men none surpasses the tilling of the soil if the agriculturist be one who in his farm operations co-operates and works in harmony with nature.



A Few Samples.

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"My Winneshiek is the best rig in the North-West."

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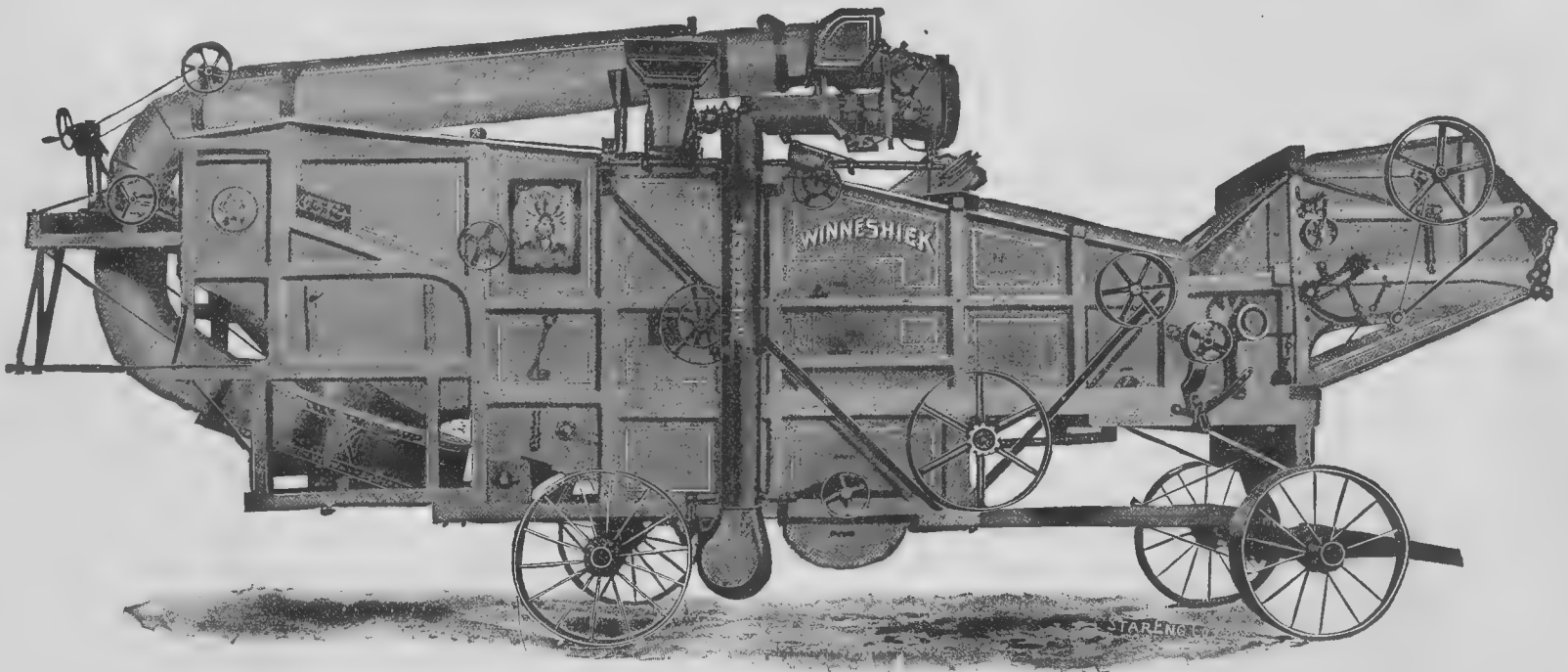
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Feeding the Alberta Dairy Cow.

By W. J. Tregillus, Calgary.

Of all the numerous details with which the successful dairyman must be acquainted, the problem of feeding is the most important and should be carefully considered; however small or large the herd may be, a strict account should be kept of the food supplied and returns given by each cow. This can be done with very little trouble, and no work in connection with the dairy will pay so well for the doing.

It is surprising to meet with smart business men, who will take no end of trouble to get the best possible price for their grain at the elevators, or when selling to other buyers, and even change buyers for a cent or two per bushel on price, who will feed grain to cows that are only paying half its value, and yet take no trouble to find out what they are getting for it.

To give an example (and convey the idea I want to), a dairyman started with 11 heifers. During the first season of milking they gave 2,807 pounds of butter, sold net for 20.4 cents per pound, an average return of \$51 for each heifer. Feed cost \$40 per head, and the profit averaged \$11. If he had not kept a daily record probably he would have been content with this result and gone on in blissful ignorance of the fact that five of the heifers, instead of giving a profit of \$11 each, actually lost for him \$8.80 each. Neither would he have known that six of his heifers gave him an average profit of \$27. Further, he would not have discovered that if he had not been the unfortunate owner of the five poorest heifers, his profit on the herd of six would have been \$162, or \$41 more on the herd of eleven with only half the work. This last item is most important in this province, and I fully believe that many dairymen could reduce their herd, their labor bill and their capital one half and very materially increase their profits. This is the great lesson, it seems to me, the dairy farmers of today in this province want to learn; it is the foundation of profitable dairying.

Having kept a herd of over 60 cows for some years, for city milk supply, I find that after weeding out the unprofitable animals, the most economical way to feed is to be as liberal as possible. The cow should be regarded as a factory, and should be worked to its limit, for transforming the raw material into the finished product. The cow giving a large flow of milk is a hard working animal, and needs all the care and feed necessary to do her best work, and will pay well for it if she is a dairy animal.

It is estimated that about 60 per cent. of a full ration (that is what a cow can consume and properly digest) goes to keep up the animal heat, maintain the wear and tear, and develop the future calf. The profit, therefore, from milk production can only come from the feed consumed over this amount. The cow naturally takes her own share first and gives the owner what is left over for his.

On this basis, a cow receiving sixty-five per cent. of what she will eat, returns five per cent. profit, while the cow fed 100 per cent. will return forty, or eight times as much profit. It is possible to overfeed, but this is easily avoided by giving only what is cleaned up with a good appetite, and watching the droppings to see that the food is thoroughly digested.

The way to get a cow to her maximum flow after freshening, is to bring her gradually to full feed; then, if she is considered capable of doing better, keep increasing the feed gradually, as long as she responds and pays for the extra feed, and can handle it. If she does not respond in extra milk or cannot digest the amount given, withdraw the extra feed. It pays to study the cows individually and feed accordingly. It

is surprising how little more feed the good cows require than poor cows will consume. While it pays well to feed good cows liberally, it does not pay to feed or keep poor ones, and after an experience extending over 25 years I would not trust any cow, scrub, grade or pure-bred (and I have tried all the dairy breeds and grades of same) without trying her.

The question of feeding the dairy cow commences before its birth. We feed our cows so that they produce good, strong, robust calves; then they come with good appetites, strong digestions and grow like weeds. We keep them growing right along, not allowing them to lose their calf flesh, or ever to get hungry, training them to handle large quantities of roughage, so that when they come into profit they can transform large quantities of forage and grain into milk. In feeding all our dairy stock, young and mature, we aim to give them practically all the roughage they can eat, and all the grain they can pay for.

With regard to feeds, there is no one best feed, and one has to be guided both by market values and providing as much variety as possible. For grain, we consume all we grow in barley and oats, mixing this with an equal quantity of bran. We sometimes have brewers' grains or malt combings for a change, which gives a relish and is enjoyed.

We feed approximately 3 pounds of grain for every 10 pounds of milk a cow gives, and with the exception of a few weeks when grass is at its best we feed grain all the year, and even then we feed a little, as it is an inducement for the cows to come to the barn and to their stalls willingly. We watch them very closely when at pasture and on first indication of reduced milk flow feed extra grain, or cut and feed oats and peas, alfalfa or oats green to supplement the pasture, so that flow is maintained. We find it difficult to recover any loss in quantity.

During hot days, when flies are troublesome, it is wise to stable during the day, and soil the cows with oats and peas, oats, rye or alfalfa, cut and fed green, and pasture them at night. We are careful to commence stabling before cold nights come in the fall and not to turn out until warm nights come in the spring, as animal heat, if not provided by good shelter, is taken from food consumed.

During the winter the following is the way we handle our herd of cows: At 5.30 a.m. we give half their grain ration, then milk. Immediately afterward they have a foddering of hay and are left until 10 o'clock, when, if it is fine, they are turned out, while the stables are thoroughly cleaned out and well aired, and a foddering of green feed given (sheaf oats cut before being ripe). They get all the water they need during the time they are out and are stabled immediately the stables are ready, unless it is very fine, when they graze for an hour or two in the pasture adjoining. If the weather is cold or stormy, we let just a few cows out to water at a time, and this prevents the temperature of the stable from dropping too low. The cows are then left till milking time, when they are watered, fed balance of grain ration, milked and have a good foddering of hay and left for the night.

It is most important that water be plentifully supplied, as milk contains some 87 per cent; and a cow giving 60 to 70 pounds per day will drink over 100 pounds daily.

Salt is necessary and should not be forgotten. We give salt with the grain ration three times a week and keep salt in a long trough in the corral, where it is always accessible when the cows come in from pasture or are being turned out. From experiments made it has been ascertained that salt makes a difference of

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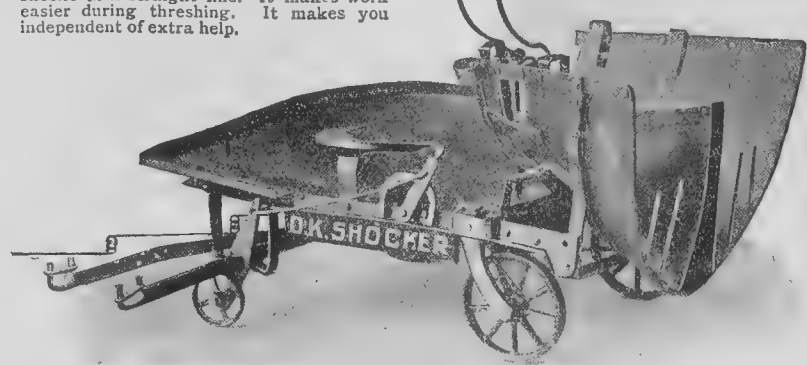
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from 4 to 6 per cent. in the milk flow, so it pays to provide this and anything else that will aid digestion. Keep the cows healthy and contented.

Although feeding is the most important problem connected with profitable dairying, there are others of importance, such as gentle care, good stabling and regular attention. If these are provided and the right kind of dairyman and cows get together, there is no branch of agriculture, to my mind, so interesting and profitable as dairying and although it is exacting, it pays a man well for his work and provides him with a constant supply of ready cash.

The Island of Jersey as Seen by an American Woman.

The noted American dairy woman, Mrs. Ada F. Howie, has written some interesting descriptive articles of her visit to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. One of these, from which the following is quoted, is peculiarly instructive in that it shows how much can be accomplished in dairying on small areas of land. Mrs. Howie says:

Jersey is the largest of this island group. It is twelve miles long and about seven in width, and more than 52,000 people dwell within its borders. The land is divided into small holdings. The largest farms rarely exceed twenty acres and it is not unusual to find highly cultivated plots containing no more than two or three. St. Helier is the principal town and boasts nearly 30,000 inhabitants, while charming little villages are scattered throughout the Island.

Every land owner keeps one or more cows and the small dairies, where primitive methods are still employed, are a source of pleasure and interest to curious strangers. The fertility of the soil is jealously guarded and tons upon tons of sea

weed are gathered at low tide to spread upon fields and gardens.

SOME OF THE WELL KNOWN FARMS.

One of the most noted breeders in Jersey is Mr. Le Brocq. His herd contained thirty animals that had been carefully selected for dairy qualities. His methods of care and feeding were much the same as practiced in Guernsey.

At Grouville I found a number of small farms so skillfully conducted that the results would prove a revelation to the American farmer who believes that nothing less than half a section can yield a comfortable living to the average family.

Among these farms was one that had been managed some years by a woman, Mrs. F. P. Valpy. Twelve cows gave their assistance in keeping up the excellent reputation of her dairy, and the young stock were handsome, thrifty creatures. Everything about the place indicated a prosperous condition. Her dairy room was neat and attractive—a DeLaval separator and modern churn spoke eloquently of progressive methods. A number of her cows had been highly commended by the Cattle Club's Examining Committee, and Theresa, Susanna and Susanna 2nd were the favorite pets. Her home was a model of cleanliness and artistic beauty, and the cordially proffered cup of tea was a nectar to the "stranger in a strange land."

At Larocque a model farm is to be seen. It is owned by Mr. Bree and is one of the largest on the Island, containing twenty acres, and in addition to his own land Mr. Bree rents ten more. As two crops are always grown, it may be counted as double acreage. The first crop of potatoes is planted in February and March and matures in time to raise a second crop of tomatoes, mangolds, or carrots. An orchard adds materially to the revenue, and, in addition to thirty head of choice cattle, a goodly number of pigs and a flock of profitable poultry are kept.

Seventeen cows were supplying

milk for the dairy, and for years members of this herd have won honors in the show-ring. Their owner modestly brought forth the numerous medals of gold, silver, and bronze to testify to their merits. One of the most highly esteemed matrons in the herd is "Nursie," who, 300 days after calving, made, in a public test, 2 lbs. 7½ ozs. of butter in 24 hours, thereby winning a silver medal for her owner. Le Sente Marionette 2nd, another magnificent specimen, made, in public competition, 3 lbs. 4½ ozs., while her daughter's yield was 3 lbs. in a single day.

These cattle are cared for with rigid system. In winter the cows are allowed on pasture only a few hours during the middle of the day, and are fed hay and roots in a clean, comfortable stable. Like nearly all island cows, they are tethered and a ten-foot liberty is the range. Heifers freshen at from 22 to 24 months of age, according to size and development. After calving, cows are milked three and often four times daily until the flow of milk causes no inconvenience to the cow.

Calves are always left with the mother for three days. The surplus male calves are killed at the end of that time. Some of the cows are never dry, but it is preferred that they be dry for one month. The calves are fed no more than a quart of milk at a time for the first few days; after that the quantity is gradually increased; bran and hay are given later. If a calf is affected with scours, carminative chalk is regarded as a safe and speedy remedy.

SOME ISLAND METHODS.

The dairy cans are fashioned after the Jersey pattern, holding three gallons; while milking they are covered with a sagging cotton strainer, in the bottom of which is placed a flat sea shell to prevent wear on the strainer, keep the milk from splashing and to retain any sediment that may fall upon it during milking. The dairy is a spacious room with an up-to-date separator and churn. The

walls are decorated with an almost continuous frieze of certificates which have accompanied awards of gold, silver, and bronze medals for both stock and product.

The pig pens and poultry quarters were exceptionally clean and well arranged. The poultry were confined in long narrow runs and some of these yards were situated across the road, a subway passage connecting them with the sleeping quarters. Another ingenious feature of the poultry house was a small opening, large enough to admit fowls, leading in a circular way to the upper storey. This was the guard against theft.

Beside the father and son, six men are employed to work the farm. Several generations had occupied the house and a young grandson was looked upon to take the place of those who in nature's course would pass to the beyond.

The farm buildings were substantial, and sweet with oft repeated whitewashing. The large roomy dwelling contained a bathroom and a modern range, with numerous other luxuries that are to be found only in the homes of wealthy and refined people.

Many other farms were visited, but the methods are so similar that it would be a repetition of what has already been written. And still one feels an inclination to loiter for months in the peaceful atmosphere of these tiny, well tilled farms and attractive homes, with their courteous, genuine, hospitable people, their tenderly cherished cattle, the smooth roads winding through shady nooks with hedge bordered lanes, and on all sides forever and forever, in changeable moods, the surging waters of the English Channel.

Variation in the fat of individual cows from day to day, and from milking to milking, is one of Nature's fixed laws. While the fat per cent. will remain pretty constant from day to day for the herd, that of the individual cow constantly varies.



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How a Large City Gets its Milk.

Interesting Account of the Milk and Cream Trade of Winnipeg, with Suggestions for Dairymen Elsewhere.

According to a recent estimate, there are in the city of Winnipeg 135,000 people—men, women and children. In 1908, 3,738 babies were born. The total number of deaths reported for the year was 1,434. The regulation of the food supply of a city of this size is a task of no mean proportions, and no article of diet which the people of this city consume is more rigorously watched than is the Winnipeg milk supply. There is perhaps no other article of food that is so easy to adulterate, and none so susceptible to contamination, directly or indirectly, as milk. Ordinary milk furnishes an excellent medium for the growth of thousands of forms of bacteria, many of which are carriers of

ive citizens of Canada, should be pure, surely the work of city health departments everywhere is most commendable.

We will have to get up early in the morning to see everything in connection with the milk business. The number of cows that supply milk to the city is over 4800, and the data obtained from dealers indicate that the amount of milk sold in the city, daily, is 32,968 quarts and 2,000 quarts of cream. During the summer months the amount of cream used is much in excess of this, on account of the ice-cream trade. This milk is supplied by 207 different dairies,—75 inside and 232 outside Winnipeg. The inside ones are mostly small and many of them



Weighing in the milk and taking samples for testing. Crescent Creamery Company, Winnipeg.

the most dangerous diseases, not the least of which are typhoid and tuberculosis. The preservation of the city's health through a close inspection of the sources and regulation of its milk trade requires a large staff of men who are specialists in their line of work and who must have a conscience that will hear the demands of the consumers but be blind to the excuses of the careless milkman. The work of the Dairy Inspector of Winnipeg is of vital importance to hundreds of people. A certificate from the inspector as to the cleanliness of the dairies is the only guarantee which hundreds of mothers have as to the purity of the milk which they feed their infants. If for no other reason, than that the food which nourishes the thousands of babies which will one day be act-

are decidedly inferior. The greater part of the milk is supplied by dairies ranging in distance from five to twelve miles from the city, while a considerable quantity comes in from points seventy-five to one hundred miles out. At present there are only three establishments in the city supplying pasteurized milk. Many large American cities require that all milk sold shall be either pasteurized or from tested cows, and delivered in bottles. Winnipeg has none of these requirements as yet, but it is only a matter of time and education when such will be enacted as by-laws. The present dairy by-law states that all milk sold in the city shall not contain more than 88 per cent. of watery fluids, or less than 11½ per cent. of total solids, or less than 3 per cent.



Artificially Chilled store room in the plant of the Crescent Creamery Co.



Laboratory for testing the milk, Crescent Creamery Company, Winnipeg.

of butter fat. Sanitary conditions about the stables are required, and all dairies directly supplying milk to the city and delivering it about the streets are licensed each year and inspected at least each month. Those outside dairies which ship their milk in by rail are inspected once a year and any dairy not complying with the required regulations, and which neglects to improve conditions when notified by the inspectors, have their licenses cancelled and are prohibited from selling milk in the city. Everything is safeguarded in so far as it is possible, even the milk depots not being allowed to secure milk from dairymen who cannot qualify for a license.

The retailing of milk by the local dairymen is a very simple process. During the summer months their wagons may be heard in the streets long before the business section of the town is awake. They are generally a

health department is now really in action,—which would not bear very creditable comparison with the filthiest pigstye. Illustrations of two such are presented in connection with this article. Last year twenty-five dairies were closed on account of unsanitary conditions. It is not necessary to visit the stables to know how the cows are kept. The appearance of the wagons on the streets tell their story. Clean milk cannot be handled by a dirty driver in a dirty wagon. They are absolutely incompatible.

The milk which reaches the consumer through the wholesale milk establishments arrives at its destination by an intricate process. It commences to reach the city by train and interurban by seven o'clock in the morning. The forty-four miles of suburban electric railway reaching out on the west and north bring in large which reach the city in the morning.



A Winnipeg Dairy, just outside the City Limits, that was Closed Down on June 1st by the Health Officer on account of its filthy condition. This is one of twenty-five that have been closed thus far this year.

happy lot and their work is remunerative at twelve to fourteen quarts of milk for a dollar. In the winter time they earn their price, although it seems high. Then the city man is not always sure of having plenty of milk (few can indulge in cream) for his breakfast porridge, for the supply is scarce.

As might be expected there are both good and bad dairymen in Winnipeg. Some of them are now having their herds tested for tuberculosis, all diseased animals are sold, and fresh ones procured. Their barns are white-washed regularly, and everything is as neat and tidy as can be, without the least sign of filth. Such careful dairymen are not sufficiently rewarded. Their only incentive at present for exceeding the requirements of the by-law is the increased trade which they may work up by establishing a reputation for furnishing a pure and wholesome product.

While there are many wholesome dairies, there are also those, or at least there have been,—for the city

There are a great many dairy farms within a radius of ten miles of Winnipeg, and those situated on the interurban lines are most fortunate in their location. The milk from others is shipped in by express on the early morning trains. The first of it reaches the milk depots about seven o'clock. From this time on it is interesting to watch its course.

It is first weighed and then put through a patent clarifier where all the foreign matter is removed, and it is rendered as pure as it is possible to make it without pasteurization. The only way in which milk may be kept absolutely clean is to keep dirt out of it, and no matter how efficient a strainer or clarifier may be, it cannot remove that part of the dirt which is dissolved in the milk. Pasteurization is the next step, and there are two methods of doing this. In one, the milk is passed through a machine and the temperature raised to 165 deg. Fahr., and maintained there for only a few minutes, when it is immediately cooled down to around

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36 or 38 deg. This high temperature is sufficient to kill any harmful bacteria which may have gained entrance to the milk, but has the objection, with some, of giving a cooked taste to the milk and also of making it less digestible than when uncooked. The other method is known as continuous pasteurization. By this method, the milk is raised to a temperature of 145 deg. and kept there for an hour. In fresh milk, the casein and ash constituents are combined in a digestible form, but immediately the temperature is raised to 150 deg. these two constituents are separated and become less digestible than before. The Winnipeg doctors have been making a study of this phase of pasteurization and are not now objecting so strongly to milk being pasteurized by the continuous method. This milk carries no cooked flavor, is held to be as digestible as unpasteurized milk, and the holding of the milk at a com-

pasteboard caps and then conveyed to the chill room and kept there at a temperature of near 36 deg. until the next morning when the company's private delivery wagons distribute the bottles over town right at the very doors of the customers, at the same time collecting the bottles left there the morning previous.

The buttermilk, cream, and ice-cream trade is also large and each year growing. Ice cream is sold to the restaurants by the gallon. And such ice-cream! It would surely make the mouth of the small boy on the farm water. The freezers are not much like the bucket freezers that farmers and private families use. Some of them cost \$500 each. The mixture for the ice-cream is placed in a hopper-like container not unlike that on a cream separator. The mixture flows into the machine in a stream and in just three minutes is made into the most delicious ice-cream. After the machine is started,



Within the city limits of Winnipeg, Six months ago a foreign family were practicing dairying, hog raising, and poultry keeping with these two shacks as their headquarters. The milk was being peddled about the city and sold to private customers until the Dairy Inspector made his rounds and pronounced it "unfit."

paratively high temperature for so long a time completely destroys all germ life. Doctors are unanimous in their preference of unpasteurized milk if it can be guaranteed pure, and from tested cows, rather than the pasteurized article, but in a large city like Winnipeg, where the milk is secured from so many and varied sources, pasteurization is the only safe way. When customers become more particular about insisting on pasteurized or tested milk, and will have none other, the milk men will take more pains with their cows and milk, and the wholesale depots will also be encouraged to put out a better product. With both methods of pasteurization, the milk, after coming from the machine, is immediately cooled down to 36 or 38 degrees.

From the pasteurizer, the milk next goes to the bottling machine. Here a dozen or two bottles are filled at one operation—by a movement of a lever—, automatically sealed with flat

the freezing is continuous and the frozen confection comes out of a spout on the other side much like sausage from a sausage mill. This is sold to the restaurants, hotels, and ice-cream parlors at \$1.00 per gallon, or thereabouts. The retailer will make 40 to 50 dishes from one gallon of ice-cream which sell for ten cents per dish to the man on the street. Not such a bad profit, eh?

This is the story of city milk from the dairy to the consumer. Although the city by-law requires at least 3 per cent. fat in all milk sold, some of that which finally finds its way to the tables is so blue that it almost gives one a chill to look at it. The "cow juice", as it is called at the boarding houses, is none too rich for anyone's blood, and this may be readily accounted for by the evidence that was given by a Winnipeg dairyman who was being prosecuted for selling milk below standard in butter fat. After being convicted and assessed his fine,



In Pastures Green. Dairy herd of Jno. Sheppard & Son, Parkdale, Man., who sell milk for the city trade.

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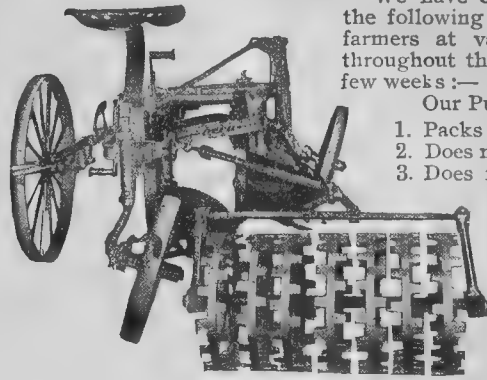
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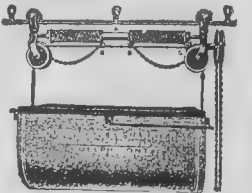
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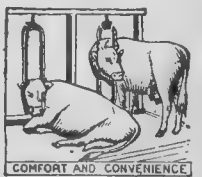
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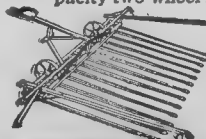
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Why DAIN RAKES AND STACKERS EXCEL

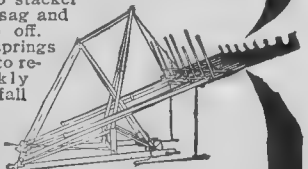
We've been making good Hay Tools and nothing else for over a quarter of a century. We are specialists in that line, have uprooted more old fashioned ideas, invented and introduced more labor-saving machines and time-saving features than all other Hay Tool makers put together. We've improved Hay Tools from their crude state up to their present high efficiency.

For example the Dain Truss Frame Sweep Rake has hinged tongues. No weight to make horses' necks sore. Sliding seat so driver can balance teeth, lessens draft. Teeth have metal socket points to prevent splitting. High, broad-rimmed wheels make rake run easy. Removable wheel bushings, easily replaced at low cost when worn. Steel channel truss prevents sagging in the middle or at ends. Guaranteed the strongest and largest capacity two wheel rake on the market.



Dain Sweep Rakes are unexcelled for gathering hay clean from swath windrow or cock and transporting it rapidly at low cost. We build five styles of Sweep Rakes, but just one grade, the highest. In our line you'll find a rake built especially for you.

stack from bottom to top so stack settles straight and turns water. That's one reason why Dain Stacked hay is better than hand pitched, to say nothing of labor and time saved. The teeth are supported at each side so stacker head won't sag and let hay slip off. Cushioning springs cause teeth to rebound quickly making hay fall on stack in flat mass without tangling.



Hay retainers on ends of teeth keep hay from pulling off and scattering when rake is backed away. This feature saves practically one man's time scratching around with a fork cleaning up loose hay.

The Dain Junior is provided with trucks for convenient moving. We make six other styles of stackers. The small farmer, the alfalfa grower, or the big rancher can secure equipment designed particularly for the work he has to do. Great Dain Line Tools are built of highest grade selected material. They are carefully made from start to finish therefore reliable and durable. Ask your dealer to show you the Dain Line.

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Now, as to Stacker the Dain Junior is the most popular in the world. It's the lightest draft because the double A Frame gives compound leverage. Pitcher teeth are adjustable to deliver hay into center of

Write for particulars about the Dain Hay Loader and Side Delivery Rake. The Dain Loader saves one man's hire. The Side Delivery Rake air cures your hay.

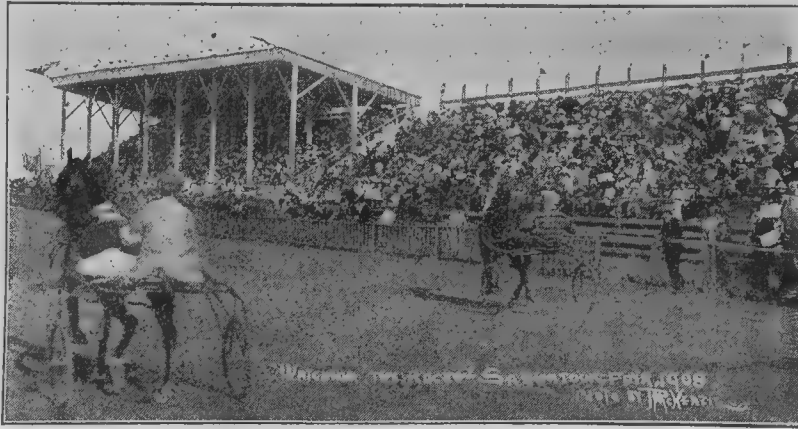
John Deere Plow Co., Ltd.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

he admitted to his friends that his pump was the best cow on his place and even though he was prosecuted and fined he was not doing so badly. About 88 per cent of watery fluids in milk is all right if it is put in by the cow, but when this is increased, and by somebody's pump, the city of Winnipeg says, and rightly so, that it is a crime.

The greatest need for education is among the dairymen themselves. When they know of what proper sanitary conditions consist and that people will pay a premium for milk from tested cows, and from cows properly kept in proper barns, they will not be so slow in making changes. The city health department in order to show dairymen what constitutes proper surroundings have adopted a score card. The dairy inspector scores each dairy, keeps the card himself but leaves a copy with the dairyman. This card takes up the points of a sanitary dairy in logical order as follows: Health of the herd and its protection; cleanliness of the cows and their surroundings; construction and care of utensils; health of employees and manner of milking; and handling of milk. Each of these headings is sub-divided and a score is given according to their several merits, in the mind of the inspector. The value of this card lies in the fact that the producer is permitted to see in a way that he can readily understand just which features of his plant are deficient, and, roughly, how great the deficiency. The health officer can also tell from a glance at the card which he keeps just what conditions exist at any particular dairy. Conditions are improving. Last year twenty-nine new stables and twenty-nine milk houses with cement floors were built. The stables are up-to-date, well lighted, and with proper ventilation.

What is being done by Winnipeg is also being done by other cities in the West. It is not only a question affecting the cities but the farmers as well. One of the most profitable lines of work that may be undertaken on the



Watching the Races.

farm is that of caring for the cows. A desirable location is also important but with the rapid growth of our western cities the field for this line of work is constantly widening. A farmer that has good train connection with any of the larger cities should not hesitate about shipping milk and cream fifty to seventy-five miles and those who are fortunate enough to be on inter-urban lines can simply enjoy a bonanza business by giving it proper attention. We have said before that the world is not using more dairy products simply because it cannot get them. They must, however, be pure and wholesome, and when a man once gets a reputation established for selling pure, clean milk, and also other dairy products, his only trouble will be in supplying the demand.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station is conducting some very interesting experiments with milch goats. A herd of five Swiss milch goats have been leased from a local dealer for co-operative tests on breeding and rearing to determine their usefulness, economy of milk production, and their re-

lation to other classes of live stock. According to information, this breed of goats known as the "Schwarzenburg-Guggesberger" breed, is noted for its large milk production, the milk being of particular value to infants and invalids, since goats are practically immune to tuberculosis. These goats are kept in Switzerland as a chief source of food for the poor people.

Making butter at home in a district that has a creamery is like walking to town while the hired man drives in with the empty carriage.

Prices of Harvesting Machinery in England.

A special United States consular agent sends from London the following brief report on the prices charged for farm machinery in the British Isles:—

Harvesting machinery in the United Kingdom is supplied by the American and Canadian manufacturers in competition with the British manufacturers. The different American and

Canadian companies also compete among themselves. The English companies at times, in order to meet this competition, resort to price cutting and to selling direct to consumers. There is no German competition serious enough to enter into this trade.

Prices of American machinery are governed very largely by the standard McCormick machines, that being taken as the basis for quotations. The following is the wholesale price list of the McCormick machines, with also the agents' price to consumers in the cases of the leading articles:—

Binders—

5 feet left hand ..	\$116 64	\$131 22
6 feet, left hand ..	119 04	135 16
7 feet, left hand ..	121 50	136 02
5 feet, right hand ..	116 64	
6 feet, right hand ..	119 04	
7 feet, right hand ..	121 50	

Sheaf carriers—

Large	6 06
Small	3 00

Waterproof covers .

Peaplers, 5 ft. Daisy .	65 78	81 22
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Mowers—

Little Vertical, 3½ feet	33 83	51 00
New 4, 4½ feet ...	43 74	53 40
New 4, 5 feet ...	44 94	55 80
New Big 4, 4½ feet	46 14	55 80
New Big 4, 5 feet .	47 34	58 32
New Big 4, 6 feet .	48 60	

Castor wheels for two-horse mowers subject to 33⅓ per cent. off

6 06

Reaping attachment—

3½ feet	6 06
4½ feet	6 06
5 feet	7 26
6 feet	8 50

Rakes—

6½ feet, self dump.	20 64	25 50
8 feet, self dump.	21 84	26 70
9 feet, self dump.	24 30	29 10
10 feet, self dump.	25 50	31 10

Grinders

3 12

Tedders

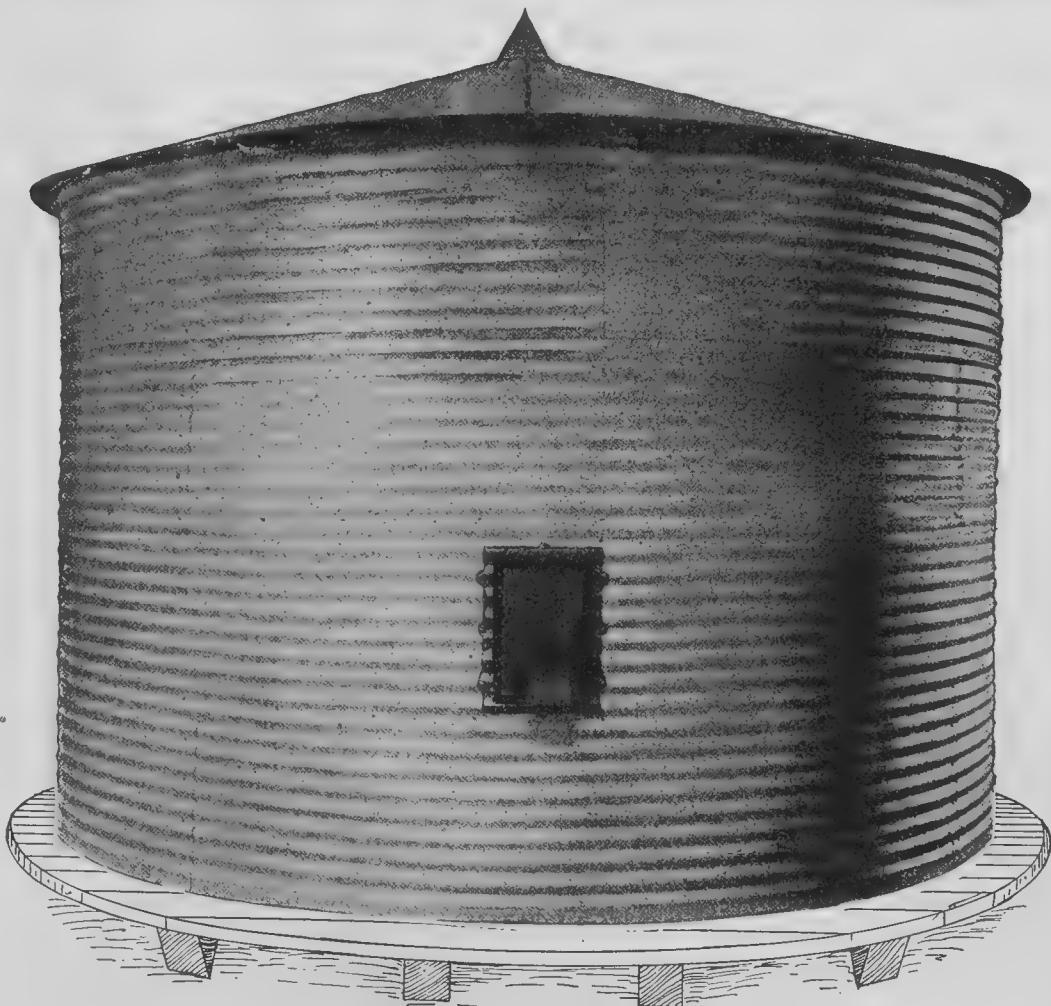
35 22

Seed attachments for

Giant Cultivators—

6 feet	15 78
7½ feet	19 44

Portable (PATENTED) Corrugated Granary



Our Granary is made of heavy galvanized corrugated steel, and while stronger than the ordinary wooden granary, weighs about one-third as much making it easy to move.

Then, too, it is fire and lightning proof, nor is there any danger of loss from rodents.

We would be pleased to have you write us for illustrated folder, giving full information.

Corrugated Iron or "V" Crimp Roofing

(Either Painted or Galvanized)

Is the cheapest and Best Lightning and Fire and Water Proof.

The only kind of good Roofing for your

BARNs and IMPLEMENT SHEDS

as you can put it directly on the Rafters and Studding, saving sheeting lumber.

METAL SHINGLES, SIDINGS and CEILINGS

For Your Houses.

Only Manufacturers of this Material in the West.

If your dealer does not handle our goods write us direct for prices.

WINNIPEG CEILING AND ROOFING CO.

Dept. N

Winnipeg, Man.



YOUNG ORCHARDS OVERLOOKING OKANAGAN LAKE, SUMMERLAND, B. C.

British Columbia's Fruit Lands and Their Products.

The Okanagan Valley in General and a few Local Districts in Particular.

"If the atmosphere of a man's environment has anything to do with his outlook upon life, surely the genius of optimism is in this air."

So said a fellow traveller as we sped through the Okanagan Valley at the noon hour of a midsummer day. Together we had made the passage of the Rockies, in itself an experience that was worth having lived through the turmoil of a life-time to realize.

British Columbia's Fruit Gardens—have they not been glorified in acres of type and embellished in square miles of pictorial representations? And yet the outside world, probably the very men and women who are globe-trotting at this very moment in search of what these lands have to offer, remain in practical ignorance of their real significance.

Much has been circulated of what bears on the face of it the handwriting of an over-reaching cupidity, having a single eye to the dollar of the unwary. The effect has been that the advertiser has defeated his own purpose, because no intelligent person in these days finds it difficult to distinguish between a rational statement of ascertained fact and the too obvious "boost" of the man who has something to sell.

Dr. Johnson's famous epigram that "No joy was ever less sweet because of a moderate expectation" is good for all time. It points a moral to the man who is on the look-out for an investment, whether he expects the "unearned increment" or seeks to employ his own brains and labor in the enterprise.

FACTS AT FIRST HAND.

The Nor'-West Farmer proposes to furnish from time to time the best and last information it can collect on the spot respecting the claims of Canada's great fruit-growing province from its economic side, as well as in the prospect it offers to the home-seeker in search of the best obtainable in climatic and social conditions.

These observations are not flung out for what they are worth, but are made after a careful survey of the fruit-lands and their farming population by a successful horticulturist and fruit-grower who has carried on his experiments at another point of the Empire and who happened to possess a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the call of the market. Where statistics are furnished, they are provided by the actual growers themselves and are the affirmations of men who have not the least incentive to exaggerate.

All success worth the name has been secured at the cost of painstaking experiment often ending in failure, but in the hands of men who will "find a way or make one", eventually reaching its objective.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

The British Columbia fruit lands have passed their experimental stage. Their character has been established beyond the possibility of doubt. They have been placed under tribute by men who have assiduously watched their temperament, and by carefully trimming their plans to all but unique conditions of the soil and climate,

they can authoritatively say what will do by having found experimentally what will not do.

This is a land of surprises, but the unexpected never assumes the hue of the disagreeable. The photos one sees in booklets and advertising mediums are far from completing any expression of the real atmosphere and grandeur of those wonderful fruit-laden valleys. The progress throughout the ninety miles of waterway opens up a fresh panorama at every movement of the steering gear, but the natural impulse all along is to ask: "Where are the orchards?"

The intensely rarified atmosphere and the massiveness of the pine-clad mountains seem to conspire in completing an optical illusion. The impression is that the shore is but a few hundred yards distant, and the real proportions of the handsome residences, together with the carefully trimmed fruit-bearing trees along the lake front are not "caught", from the fact that they are regarded at a radius of probably three or four miles.

INDUSTRY STILL IN ITS YOUTH.

The prophetic eye need not possess the inspired vision to conceive in this land of Italian skies a veritable haven of rest in which to quietly ride out the evening of life. Nor will it fail to grasp the fact that it holds in the hollow of its hand what is as yet but the embryonic assurance of one of the greatest fruit industries the world has yet developed.

One has said that "man is a creature with a great deal of curiosity and very bad eyesight." Here, as everywhere, the matter is entirely at the disposal of the man himself. The material and the conditions are perfect, but "from the same material one man builds hovels and another palaces."

Where men have settled and persevered but a very short time in the Okanagan Valley, they have succeeded, and they are here today to tell it. They don't talk but quietly conduct

you through their fruit-laden orchards, to their miles of small fruits and "undercrop", and in some cases to a hustling colony of boarding houses for bees.

THE "FAILURES."

There are no "failures" resident in the Okanagan Valley. Some have visited the place, but incompetence, indolence or intemperance dogged their footsteps and they had to move on. The ubiquitous "remittance man" has come and gone—scared by the hot end of the honey-bee or the ceaseless industry of the ever-cheerful Oriental.

The writer was assured that it did happen in one case that an inexperienced enthusiast from the Old Country having purchased a few hundreds of young trees from the nursery, planted them upside down and pruned the roots.

This may only be a story told at the expense of one who is too good natured to contradict it; but, seriously, this Okanagan Valley presents without doubt the very best opportunities the earth has to offer to at least two classes of men and women. First: to those who have accumulated by "toiling terribly" through the first half of their lives—on the prairie, in the city or, perchance, in the merciless grip of an Asiatic fever, and would spend the remainder of their days in luxurious comfort.

A RETREAT FOR THE JADED CITIZEN.

Here they may still find plenty of recreative occupation, if they feel disposed to indulge in it, but far from even the memory of the inexorable "must" that whipped them to their day's drudgery as they turned on their couch at day-break.

Here social life, if that is desired, extends a gracious and cordial greeting on every hand. If, however, one prefers the seclusion of his own nook, its sanctity will remain inviolate, and without prejudice to that respect



OSLER ORCHARD, SUMMERLAND, B. C.

KALEDEN FRUIT LANDS.



PART OF KALEDEN TOWNSITE—DOG LAKE, SOUTH OKANAGAN

These lands are located in the Southern part of Okanagan Valley, B.C., on west shore of Dog Lake, about 10 miles south of Penticton.

Mr. James J. Hill has recently announced that the construction of the Penticton branch of the Great Northern Railway will be speedily done. This Railway will pass through KALEDEN. The fruit lots we are now selling at KALEDEN will double in price or more soon as this Railway is in operation. May be you contemplate a Residential home amid beautiful orchards of highest grade fruit, green lawns and flowers, with unexcelled transportation facilities, and short line to coast cities. If so the possibilities of KALEDEN will attract you. Valuable privileges, nowhere else obtainable in Western Canada are offered you here. The owner has commenced work on the construction of a

Pressure Pipe System of Irrigation,

on these lands. The water pipes are laid underground—on your own lot, and in your own residence you have water the year round under a pressure of 200 to 300 ft. head. If you contemplate fruit raising as a commercial proposition think what it means to have the

Spray System of Irrigation

in your orchard, and what it means to lawns, flowers, gardens. Ask any experienced orchardist on irrigated lands what he would give to have water in this way, no official or neighbor to consult for water, no trouble with flumes or ditches breaking down, no noxious weeds carried on his lot by open ditches, abundance of pure water in his home at all times without troubling his neighbor or anyone else. It will cost but a fraction for the up-keep of this system as compared with flumes and ditches. Think it over and compare values.

The lands we are now selling are beautiful prairie slopes, all ready for planting as soon as water is on. There is no finer fruit soil in all Canada, and it is extremely scarce anywhere. So easy to cultivate and no hardening after irrigation. Many will regret not getting some of these beautiful locations. When water is on, railway built and steamers running, price will be no object. Our Engineer, Mr. Latimer, is busy subdividing these lands into acre and five acre lots. Map of same will be furnished as soon as possible. In meantime we are selling choices. Write for prospectus and further information to,



PART OF GILLESPIE RANCH, KALEDEN

Apricot Trees in this Orchard Yielded Over Twenty Boxes per Tree in 1908, their seventh year. Peaches, Cherries and Apples show excellent results.

T. G. WANLESS,

Box 2061, CALGARY, Alta.

Box 404, VERNON, B.C.

Box 2097, WINNIPEG, Man.



PART OF GARTRELL ORCHARD, SUMMERLAND, B. C.

which is due to him by the citizen fraternity.

In the very heart of the valley—at Summerland—is one of the best equipped colleges in the province, with a roll at the moment of writing of over 100 and resident pupils, to the entire capacity of the building.

THE BUSINESS END OF IT.

Secondly: these lands and this climate present a strong appeal to the horticulturist with command of a fair capital, and who is moved by the solid desire to increase his wealth. From the severely economic side, fruit-growing in these parts can never be looked upon as a doubtful undertaking.

A man can purchase under favorable terms to himself a five, ten, or twenty acre lot on which the greater portion of the trees are in full bearing and begin at once to realize on his investment.

Or he can begin operations on an unimproved property, on the virgin soil, and do his own planting, but in this case he will be prepared of course to sustain himself with the help of his products in garden truck and small fruits until the trees have become "paying boarders".

He can reach the market himself or through one of the packing and shipping houses established at every point in the valley to which fruit is delivered. There is also a farmers' exchange, strongly organized on the co-operative principle for this purpose, and in the trading profits of which the individual shipper as a member may participate.

NEW TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

So far, the "Canadian Pacific" has enjoyed a monopoly of the transportation service throughout the valley, but "Jim Hill" has his eye on the territory and will soon have his broad foot upon it, too.

This is no idle surmise, but a de-

finite purpose outlined by Mr. Hill, himself to the local parliamentary representative and other business men, in which the G. N. R. will be continued from Oroville, (Wash.) to Penticton. Having completed this line, a competitive steamship service will be established on the lake and the inclusive programme augmented in response to the natural development of the traffic.

With a single eye to the business end of the idea, in this circumscribed bit of Mother Earth's garden property there is certainly a chance for that "strategic element in opportunity" that enters into every man's history and the affairs of whole communities.

We meet the man at every breakfast table and barber's shop who could have bought certain land 5 years ago at \$10 an acre; only he did not possess the gift of prophecy and did not dream that in the interval its value would increase a hundred-fold by reason of one or other of those remarkable developments that mark the progress of every young enterprise.

RESIDENT OWNERS WANTED.

"The Okanagan" is still in its infancy as a fruit garden. Large tracts of the very finest soil are still waiting development and possibly the greater portion of that which has been planted will not come into full bearing from two to five years.

But if every one of its many thousand of still available acres became the subject of intensive fruit-farming, there is an ensured outlet for the entire product, in apples at all events, because the area that can be cultivated is limited and (with regret we state it) is still in the hands of absentee proprietors.

To the enthusiast (and no man will succeed in any business he is not in love with) the drudgery of "mixed farming" and the monotony of the

Summerland, B.C., Offers

The Choicest of Okanagan Fruit Growing Property.

I hold some of the best portions of those **FRUIT LANDS** in this grand valley, which have become celebrated by their matchless fruit products all over the world.

Come and see our **Beautiful Country**—our exceptional educational facilities—and get in touch with our social life.

We have no residents who are not **clean living, intelligent settlers**, whose success has excited the laudatory comments of every visitor.

We have everything in the category of **Clean Sports**—boating, bathing, fishing, shooting, baseball, tennis and football. Rifle and gun club established; game and fish are plentiful; and there are **no Saloons or Licensed Hotels in Summerland**.

Write for detailed price list of orchard and residential properties to

W. J. Robinson, SUMMERLAND, B.C.

Grow Fruit to Perfection

And live in Perennial

Sunshine at Summerland

I am prepared to offer some of the

Finest Fruit Land,

improved and unimproved, at prices, and on terms which will meet the last desire of persons of large or small means in the finest climate of Canada.

Write me and state that you did so in response to my notice in the **Nor'-West Farmer**.

G. A. McWILLIAMS,
SUMMERLAND, OKANAGAN LAKE, B.C.



PART OF KALEDEN TOWNSITE, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN

prairie existence in its distant points is unknown in fruit culture after the initial clearing.

The serious business of life becomes a delightful hobby, because there is no satisfaction comparable to that of the man who sees his possessions daily increasing under his own creative energy.

ONE NOTE OF CONTENTMENT.

"The hand of the diligent maketh rich," but unrequited labor will break the heart of a camel. No man, however, of the many scores that the writer found at work on the merest potato-patch or reclining at even-tide on his own bungalow stoop had one complaint to make as to a single feature of his lot. A buxom lass from the far-off highlands of Scotland was heard to say that she "never knew what fun was" until she came out to British Columbia, and whether or not she knew the full significance of what she was describing, the Okanagan Valley to her was "Paradise regained!"

The sum total of every man's experience in the Okanagan Valley who has used his eye-sight and native wisdom to any purpose is to the effect that a competency can be secured in less time, with less labor and with an immunity from the worry that is associated with Old Country conditions,—the everlasting grind of city life, and the isolation and drudgery of prairie farming.

"KALEDEN."

Getting off at Penticton, the first step in the writer's programme of investigation began with an early drive across the narrow neck of land that separates the "Okanagan" from "Dog" Lake and along the western shore of the latter beautiful sheet of water to its southern end.

A large tract of choice land has been subdivided at this point as a townsite, receiving in its baptism of sunshine the name of "Kaleden" — a compound of Greek and Hebrew

meaning "Beautiful Garden". Mr. James Ritchie, of Summerland, has taken the initiative and is carrying out the scheme with a liberality in his prophetic assurance that disarms all criticism.

Beginning with a grassy bottom of some fifteen acres in extent on the lake front (which is to be ornamented with shade trees and reserved as a campus or playground for the young people) the ground rises from the water's edge by that wonderful series of natural terrace work to which the local term of "benches" has been given.

The lower benches of this property have already been "sampled" with a test crop of wheat which responded to the most ordinary treatment with an astonishing return, even from the un-irrigated virgin soil. They are sheltered from the prevailing winds and enjoy without interruption the maximum of that sunshine which is rarely absent from their slopes.



PART OF KALEDEN FRUIT LANDS—Mr. James Ritchie in foreground

INDISPENSABLES TO HIGH QUALITY.

Given the necessary character of soil, the three indispensable agents to the production of the very highest quality of fruit are rock, sunshine and water. The ideal soil is here in abundance in that rich, friable, loamy powder with the working of which one can scarcely associate the idea of toil.

Those rock-ribbed walls towering up behind absorb and become mighty storehouses of the sun's warmth, and account for the maintenance of that invariable climate that this part of the province retains as its priceless asset.

The effect of water regularly provided by a system of irrigation is now so much a matter of common knowledge, and so apparent to the "keeping" qualities of the fruit grown in a uniformly dry atmosphere, that it is not needful to dwell on this phase of the industry.

Let it be said, however, that in the carrying qualities of some of the perishable varieties such as peaches: by actual test these have been sent from this neighborhood to Eastern markets, taking from a week to ten days en route. They arrived as originally packed and remained in perfect condition for over a fortnight from the date at which they reached their destination — a condition of things which can scarcely be said of fruit grown in a humid climate and where in process of ripening they were subject to considerable rainfall.

Of the great apple family that is regularly bred and sent abroad from the Okanagan district, the world-famed "Yellow Newtown", "Cox's Orange", "Jonathan" and "Spitzenberg", "Winter's Banana", etc., find the ideal conditions at this point for their sub-tropical conditions.

SOME VETERAN FRUIT GROWERS.

Nearby is the fruit ranch of Mr. John Mathieson, the older trees of which were planted by him some fifteen years ago. The varieties above-named form a large portion of his stock. They have never disappointed in response to ordinary husbandry and their strong personality on the market has been tangibly recognized in the dollars they have turned over to the husbandman. Local specimens of those apples have been handled by Professor Lake, of Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, and declared by him to be equal in every respect to those grown in the famous Hood River Valley, Washington. Mr. Mathieson also raises with uniform success some very choice nectarines.

Within a mile of the Kaleden townsite is the old-time stock farm and fruit ranch of Mr. John Gillespie. The history of this farm is alone a glowing tribute to the pro-creative wealth of the neighborhood. Mr. Gillespie owns a herd of fine cattle and over 60 horses—the latter chiefly employed in his business of freighting. He grows

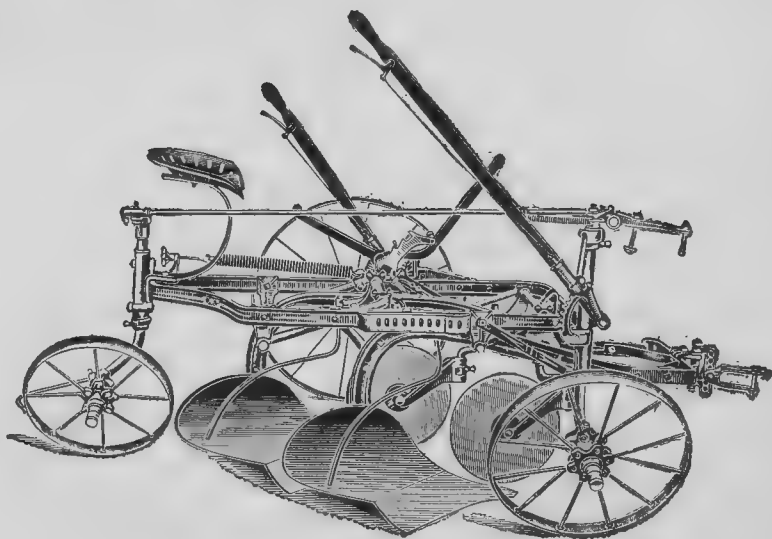
Continued on Page 803.

New Eclipse Plows

We extend every farmer, who visits Winnipeg during the Fair, a cordial invitation to call in at our showrooms

You will find a welcome here, and we are always glad to take time and go over our full line with you.

We want particularly to show you the "New Eclipse" Plows which have had—and still have—such great popularity in the West, and have fully earned their name of being—



"The Perfection of all Riding Plows"

MADE
BY

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO. MADISON WIS.

The STEWART-NELSON CO., Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS

128 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia's Unexplored Treasures.

The Similkameen Valley.

The existence of this rare portion of British Columbia's matchless inheritance of soil and sunshine is as little known or suspected by the people who are actually hunting for it as is the undiscovered mineral treasure that has slept for ages in the embrace of her own rock-ribbed circlet of the Cascades.

Literary genius—from the leisured impressionist to the hard-driven newspaper hack—has spent itself on the landscape glories of this wonderful province, but if a man would comprehend it, he must literally bathe in its atmosphere and see with his own eyes those everlasting verdure-clothed hills and valleys to realize what the Almighty has prepared for His creatures.

If a man has not entered the gates of Paradise while he lives on earth, it is the general belief that the odds are desperately against him when he leaves it. If Paradise is "an attitude of the soul," who shall say that a man's enjoyment of it is not influenced by his material associations, and that it matters not if he grovels amid the grind and grime of the city or lives out his full day in the free air and sunshine of a place like this?

From its picturesque side alone and the pastoral quiet of its whole environment, it is grand in the extreme. Its tranquility and restfulness are not marketable quantities; they are the natural right of any person who will simply get next to them.

All this aspect of the Similkameen, however, may be safely left to take care of itself. It is of the undeveloped resources that are to be found at first hand on its very surface and of its store-house of buried wealth in minerals that this article would concern itself.

The Similkameen Valley can be as easily reached as any point of the most completely settled district of Western Canada. The man who wants to see it has only to set out with the determination to get there, and that he will not be diverted from his purpose any more than a sensible matron would be led away from her objective in reaching a bargain sale to which she had bent her steps by the allurements of the many tempting displays of window-dressing that will be thrust upon her on the way.

Coming either from Eastern Canada or the Pacific Coast by the C. P. R. to Sicamous Junction, there is a very luxurious rail and steamship service from that point down the Okanagan valley to its southern end at Penticton. Keremeos (at the head of the Similkameen) is reached by one of the finest and most interesting stage drives across a spur of the gold range of the Cascade Mountains that the traveller is likely to meet with in the entire panorama of ever-changing scenic effect he will meet with in this grand province.

To the same point coming by way of the States, Keremeos at the moment of writing is the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, in direct route from Spokane and which Mr. James J. Hill is in process of continuing to New Westminster and Vancouver by way of Hedley and Princeton through the famous Cascade Mountains.

Not having heard a great deal about this sequestered outwork of Nature's bounty, the visitor will probably expect to find the country carpeted with the usual sage brush, grasses, and wild flowers or thickly studded with time-encrusted pines, among them the ghastly mementos of some great forest fire.

It is quite otherwise. The stage deposits its passengers on the door step of one of the best built and

most comfortably appointed hotels it has been the writer's luck to put up at west of Winnipeg, and a momentary look around gives the assurance that this is no untried territory.

A remarkable confirmation of this is provided in the appearance and history of the stock farm and fruit ranch of Mr. Frank Richter. Mr. Richter (apart from his slight Teutonic accent) carries in his urbanity and presence the hall-marks of a cultivated English gentleman who has had the advantage of a far-travelled acquaintance with men and many countries.

Mr. Richter was born in German Austria, and in his early teens (some 55 years ago) came to America and first of all to Texas when the western States were still in their "wild and woolly" days of unbridled license. Since that date, he has lived in California, Old Mexico and Arizona till he finally came up to British Columbia and settled exactly at where we now find him, having been attracted to Keremeos by the genial climate and other favorable conditions his trained intuition detected on the spot.

This is Mr. Richter's forty-sixth year of residence at Keremeos, which he naturally regards as the hub of the valley. While continuing with increasing success to follow the occupation of a rancher and stock

growing of tomatoes, watermelons, peaches, apricots, walnuts and almonds, and no less can be said of the grape family, such as Tokay, Muscat, Alexander, Zinfandel, German Resling, Concord and Niagara.

"It is usually a matter of surprise to some fruit experts," continues Mr. Richter, "to find that the delicate Black Hamburg grape can be grown in British Columbia, and I have successfully grown them here, in the open, at Keremeos, during the last ten years, as also the Prunus Somonii, a still more tender variety, supposed to be of Chinese origin. We also grow the sweet potato and our product in tobacco is equal in every respect to the imported Havana leaf."

Incidentally, it should be mentioned that it was from Mr. Richter's orchards and vineyards that some of the choicest examples of fruit were obtained for that remarkable collection which was shown at Penticton on the occasion of Earl Grey's visit to the Okanagan valley in 1906. On a subsequent visit to Mr. Richter's ranch, His Excellency recognized with delight the home of the Black Hamburgs he had previously seen at Penticton.

With regard to the quality of the fruits he had grown and their market status as established in competition with the exhibits of other districts, Mr. Richter referred to the reception accorded the British Columbia fruit at the Horticultural Exhibition in London, England, where for several years it had captured the gold medal. At the provincial fair held at Westminster in September, 1907, and which was open to all the world, Mr. Richter proudly stated that his own little exhibit of one hundred pounds net took twenty-three prizes:

were killed or temporarily put out of business.

After careful investigation at every point, this certainly does not amount to anything more than one of those incidents that happen once or twice in a generation all the world over. It is the almost invariable experience that where these mishaps have occurred, they have struck the orchards on which the cover-crop had been removed or (in the case of clean cultivation) they had not received the care they were entitled to in a protective mulching. Where the cover crop has been preserved, scarcely a tree has been hit and the fruit trees on the Indian Reserves have enjoyed a complete immunity. The damage, with not a visible exception all over, has been confined to young trees which were under clean cultivation and had been excessively watered too far into the fall.

A striking instance of this is found in the orchard of Mr. W. J. Manery, of Keremeos, (which the writer visited). Not a tree in his bottom land orchard had been injured by frost, but on the contrary, more than one peach variety had its branches heavily weighted with well developed fruit, while the apple and pear trees in the same orchard are laden with crops that have rarely been surpassed.

One of the striking features of this district is the splendid gravity irrigation system which has been installed under somewhat novel conditions by the Keremeos Land Co., but details of this and other characteristics of Keremeos must necessarily go unmentioned at this time.

The Dahlia.

An Ontario flower grower, writing on the dahlia in the Canadian Horticulturist, says:

Training of the growing plant is desirable, and the most approved method is known as "the single stem branching system." The chief feature of this system is to prevent the plant from making a main trunk, and the method is simple. When the young shoots appear, remove all but the strongest one. Allow this one to grow until two pairs of leaves have been developed, then pinch back the main stem, or leader, to the upper pair of leaves. This will give a short single stem with four long branches close to the ground. A similar pinching back of the leading stem of each of these four branches may be made. The effect of this system of training is to give low-set, symmetrical and widely-branched plants that will withstand high winds without being tied to stakes. Another desirable result is that the first imperfect, short-stemmed flowers that are formed on many varieties under the ordinary system are avoided and, under the system recommended, finer flowers are produced on long stems, well supported with foliage.

The dahlia is a late blooming plant. It will not give satisfactory results from forcing or from too early planting. The finest blooms, and these are the chief consideration with amateurs, are developed in September, the season of long, cool, dewy nights. Planting from the 1st to 15th June in Ontario will probably give in an average season better results than earlier planting.

Two or three days after the first killing frost, the stems should be cut off, the tubers carefully lifted, and allowed to dry in the sunshine, after which they may be stored in sand in a cool, but frost-proof cellar, care being taken that the moisture does not collect and remain in the crowns of the tubers. Such moisture will almost invariably produce rot.

Write F. W. Brodrick, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, for a copy of the prize list of the provincial horticultural exhibition, which will be held in Winnipeg August 25, 26 and 27.



General View in the Similkameen Valley.

raiser, he takes a keen delight in fruit cultivation and has experimented over a wide field with the most gratifying if not remarkable results, having found from the very beginning that some of the most delicate varieties, such as grapes, peaches, nectarines, almonds, etc., attain perfection, in common with the well-known hardier types.

The result of Mr. Richter's intelligent efforts has not been made the subject of unusual publicity, but nothing that could be set out in glorified language could offer the same impressive comment as an hour spent in this man's wonderful orchards, among his horses and cattle and in contemplating his splendid examples of field husbandry.

"Everything," says Mr. Richter, "that grows in a sub-tropical country reaches perfection in Keremeos. Corn ripens in July, and by planting at intervals, can be ripened at different periods so late as November. I can cut four full crops of alfalfa here in the season, though, as a rule, I cut three and turn the cattle on the fourth. In the three crops I get an average yield of five and a half tons per acre.

"All varieties of apples, pears, plums and cherries yield abundant crops and may be gathered in the pink of condition for shipment. The district is particularly adapted to the

seventeen firsts and six seconds.

"Those specimens," said Mr. Richter, "were gathered almost as an after thought, and they were not the pick of the orchard when at its best. Everyone in the valley knows that my orchard that season was in the poorest condition it had been in for ten years. My little show on that occasion may truthfully be called "a scratch exhibit," and for this reason its success is all the more a remarkable commentary on the character of our soil and climate."

A lady resident (Mrs. Low) is the proud owner of a gold medal which was awarded to her at Spokane last year for a plate exhibit of one specimen of apples (which she had sent in unnamed) grown on her Keremeos property. Those apples were raised on bottom land soil; they had received no special attention, the trees finding all the protection they required in the usual cover-crop of grass and clover.

Not a little commentary has been passed around with regard to the unusual freezing out which took place during the past winter in this place and in the Okanagan Valley. In common with the whole country to the south—those well known districts of the Hood River, Wenatchee Valley, etc.—a season of unusually low temperature was experienced and quite a number of peach trees, etc.,

THE SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY

This genial Valley offers an agreeable occupation, a perfect climate and an assured income.

The only spot in Canada where semi-tropical fruits and vegetables grow perfectly.



PART OF RICHTER'S ORCHARD—SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY, B.C.

Personally conducted excursions from all prairie points to the Valley.

Write to-day for booklet with Photos of the Valley which will be
MAILED FREE.

“The Gem of The Cascades”

Is found in the genial Similkamen Valley. This genial valley offers an agreeable occupation, a perfect climate, and an assured income.

The only spot in Canada where semi-tropical fruits attain perfection in the open air without artificial means and are grown with commercial success, now opened up to the world by the building of a link of Jim Hill's transcontinental railway—it invites the Homeseeker, Investor, Health seeker, Tourist and Business man.

The Valley where the peach, winegrape and almond flourish.

Short all rail route to coast and prairie markets, vast local mining market created by large developed mines of gold, copper, coal, galena, etc. Large saw timber areas in upper valley, 30,000 acres of level open prairie lands in one solid body awaiting development.

Canada's earliest fruit district and the home of the high-grade apples. A fine system of gravity irrigation supplies our lands with water under pressure for domestic and irrigation uses.

Are you going to the Big Seattle Fair this summer. Make it your objective to see this beautiful valley while going or coming—a splendid outing side trip.

We have personally conducted excursions from all prairie points to the Valley.

Write to-day for booklet with photos of the Valley which will be mailed free.

JIM HILL'S CANADIAN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY has recently opened up this Canadian California—the land of the peach, wine grape and almond, Short all-rail route to Coast and prairie markets. Vast local mining market. We have developed Mines of Gold, copper and splendid timber areas. Level open prairie lands, earlier than any other Canadian Fruit District. Abundance of pure water. Boating, fishing, hunting. Many business openings.

The trip over the Okanagan Lake to the Similkameen Valley is one of the finest in Canada. When visiting the Alaska-Yukon Fair at Seattle this summer, why not combine business with pleasure and make this delightful side trip from Sicamous Junction, visiting these famous valleys during the fruit season.

THE B.C. FRUITLAND COMPANY, LTD.

122 8th Avenue, West Calgary, Alta. and Keremeos, B.C.

P. D. and D. N. McTavish, Agents

A Freak in Apple Bloom.

D. W. Buchanan, of the Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man., writes June 15 as follows: "When passing among my trees today I noticed what I first thought to be a paper flower which I supposed the children had fastened to the tree, but which on closer inspection proved to be an immense apple bloom, measuring over three inches across. The tree had been out of bloom for probably a week and was thickly set with fruit, this being the only bloom on the tree. This single blossom was not only of enormous size, but semi-double, resembling a good sized white rose. This freak may be of interest to your horticultural readers."

Currant Worms.

A subscriber at Rossburn, Man., sends us some samples of the currant worm, which has stripped the foliage off the currant bushes, and asks for a remedy.

This pest may not yet have reached a great many western gardens; it has reached others. The worms are about three-quarters of an inch long, green with small dark spots on them, and they eat the leaves. They attack gooseberries as well as currants.

The most generally practiced remedy is the application of white hellebore, a solution of which may be sprayed on the bushes with a watering can in the proportion of one ounce of the hellebore to three gallons of water; the hellebore also may be dusted on the bushes while they are damp. It is useless to make an application of this hellebore at a time when it will likely be washed off by rain within the next few hours, as it would invariably be washed away and the results would be lost. After the first application it would also be well to make another application, say three days later, to kill any insects that may have escaped or that might have hatched after the first application. Also apply at any other time when the insects appear on the bushes. They will probably be found first by looking on the under side of the leaves.

One need have very little fear that the use of white hellebore will render the fruit unfit for use. Hellebore is a very mild poison, and the writer has used it when it was applied almost immediately preceding the picking of the fruit and never saw or heard of any injurious effects. However, if one has applied hellebore just a few days before picking the fruit and no rain had come in the interval, it would certainly be well to put the currants in a colander and pour water over them, then allow them to dry before preserving them. By taking this precaution there will be no danger whatever of human poisoning.

Do your neighbor a kind turn. Tell him about The Nor'-West Farmer.

B. A. R. Ralph, Parkside, Sask., writes:—"I am only a homesteader, just starting, but since I started taking The Nor'-West Farmer I have had a lot of help and advice from it, and I should have missed it badly. A paper such as you publish should have all the encouragement that the farmer can give it."

A recent despatch says: James J. Hill is rushing the completion of his Penticton, B. C., branch with the object of getting a strong foothold in the Rocky Mountain section of Canada, according to Mayor Jamieson, of Calgary, who today said that Mr. Hill had informed him to that effect. Hill intends, the Mayor says, to reach out and keep the prairie provinces. Hill said the people of Western Canada need not be surprised if they found that he had swooped down into their territory, as that is his intention.

Kelowna Fruit Lands

OUR LANDS

Are situated from 3 to 6 miles from the city of Kelowna.
Are free from timber, rock and scrub.
Are level like the prairie.
Are cultivated ready to plant.
Are covered by a complete system of irrigation with an abundance of water.
Are in a well settled district, bearing orchards adjoining on all sides. A school, church, store and post-office are situated on the property.
Are rapidly being taken up by actual settlers and the values are steadily going up.
Are unexcelled in any particular for fruit-growing of all varieties.
Are divided into 10-acre lots and selling at from \$150 to \$200 per acre. The terms are one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments; interest at 6 per cent.

KELOWNA

It is situated midway on Okanagan lake in the heart of the famous Okanagan Valley.

**Kelowna the
Orchard City of
the Okanagan.**

**No Better
Investment on
Earth.**

Has a population of between 1,800 and 2,000 people.
Has good schools and churches of all the principal denominations.
Has a cement block factory, a brick yard, a boat-building factory, a wood working factory, a cannery in operation and another to be completed this spring, a cigar factory employing 25 hands and using home grown leaf, saw and planing mills, and other various industries.
Has excellent transportation facilities, three large steamers with attendant scows and car barges, connecting with rail with the main line of the C. P. R. at Sicamous Junction.
Has several firms of fruit-pickers who buy and ship all the fruit and produce grown in the district.
Has and operates a first-class electric light plant and municipal water works.
Has excellent boating, bathing and fishing.
Has a climate unexcelled in Canada.
Shipped fruit and produce in 1908 of over 13,000,000 lbs.

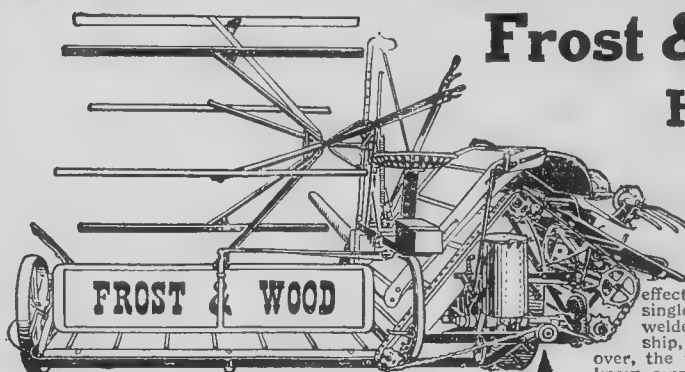
KELOWNA FRUIT is now recognized as being equal to any in the world. For several years her fruit has headed the list in competition with all other fruit-growing districts of British Columbia, and in December of 1908 she won a sweeping victory at the National Apple Show, at Spokane, Wash. In competition with the world, Kelowna captured prizes to the value of \$4,423.00, winning thirteen firsts and one second in the fourteen entries in which she competed.

Land where fruit of such fine quality is grown will soon become very valuable. Buy now at bottom price while you can.

If interested, write for illustrated booklet and any further information to the

Central Okanagan Land & Orchard Co., Ltd.

KELOWNA, B. C.

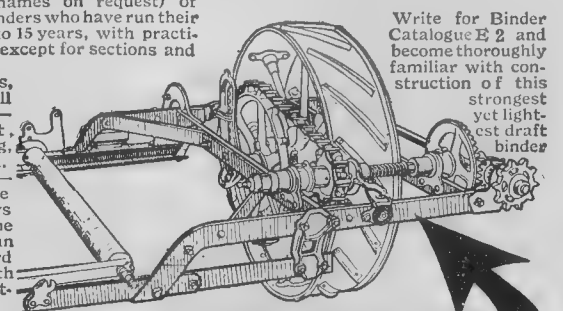


Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder Has a Strong "Back Bone"

Dropping into a furrow harder than intended, or accidentally striking a boulder, does not "wreck" our No. 3—because it is built to stand more "hard knocks" than a binder is commonly supposed to encounter. The No. 3 Main Power Frame—the binder's "back bone"—consists of heavy pieces of steel firmly rivetted together. The Platform is connected to the Main Power Frame by a Double Steel Brace (see illustration). Hard work and rough ground have no effect on this brace. Certainly, no possibility of it sagging. Indeed, every single part of the No. 3 is of the best material, securely bolted, rivetted or welded to some other part. It's the QUALITY, in material and workmanship, that we put into our binders that enables them to beat, by five times over, the two or three seasons' durability-record of other binders. Why, we know owners (names on request) of Frost & Wood binders who have run their machines for 12 to 15 years, with practically no expense except for sections and oil.

The No. 3 cuts, binds and ties all kinds of grain—whether light, heavy, short, long, broken or lodged. It's no "quitter"—never goes to the fence. You always can count upon the No. 3 to do more than its share of the hard work connected with Canadian Harvesting.

Write for Binder Catalogue E 2 and become thoroughly familiar with construction of this strongest yet lightest draft binder.



"Canadian" conditions are "different" from those prevalent in other countries. It is well for the "Canadian" farmer to remember this. He will find it will pay him to purchase from a Canadian Company who know the requirements of the different sections and who build their machines accordingly. The Frost & Wood Co. have been manufacturing Farm Implements for the last 70 years and have the very best and most prosperous farmers as customers.

Frost & Wood organization covers Canada from Atlantic to Pacific. Branch Warehouses in New Westminster, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro and Charlottetown. Your "local" agent can thus on shortest notice obtain for you (if he hasn't it on hand himself) any Frost & Wood Machine or part thereof that you may desire.

The FROST & WOOD CO. Limited
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

THE PROVINCIAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO. OF MANITOBA

INCORPORATED 1891

THE OLD RELIABLE

Strictly a Farmer's Company
Managed by Farmers only
DIRECTORS FOR 1909
W. F. Sirrett, Farmer, Glendale, Pres.
Jas. Riddell, Farmer, Rosebank, Vice-President
W. H. Bewell, Farmer, Rosser
W. W. Hays, Farmer, Oak River
I. T. Lennox, Farmer, Melita
I. E. Bill, Farmer, Ninga
C. J. Thomson, Farmer, Virden, Manager-Secretary-Treasurer
HEAD OFFICE
291½ PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

SEASON 1909

Have been doing Hail Insurance business for the past eighteen years.
Have paid the expenses and all losses in full in fifteen of those years.
Have no liabilities.
Pay to the extent of six dollars per acre for losses, and for partial losses proportionately.
Cost 25c per acre or less, according to the loss claims.
In seven years the full amount of the Premium Notes was not called.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
HONEST APPRAISEMENTS AND
SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENTS

INSURE WITH US AND FEEL SECURE

Our Exhibition List.

MANITOBA FAIRS.

St. Pierre	July 7
Emerson	July 8
Springfield	July 8
Morden	July 9
Winnipeg	July 10-17
Brandon	July 19-23
Cartwright	July 23
Killarney	July 27-30
Hartney	July 28
Melita	July 29
Deloraine	July 30
Reston	July 27
Hamiot	July 28
Rapid City	July 29
Harding	July 30
Dauphin	August 3
Roblin	August 4
Gilbert Plains	August 5
Oak Lake	August 3
Carberry	August 4
Virden	August 5, 6
Pilot Mound	August 3
Cypress River	August 3
Swan Lake	August 4
Treherne	August 7
Sanford	August 7
Elkhorn	August 3
Oak River	August 5
Miniot	August 4
Holland	August 5
Boissevain	August 4
Manitou	August 5
Gladstone	August 3
Minnedosa	August 4-5
Russell	August 10
Shoal Lake	August 11
Strathclair	August 12
Birtle	August 13
Brandon Horticultural Show	Aug. 24-25
Provincial Horticultural Exhibition in Winnipeg	Aug. 25-27
Ste. Rose	Sept. 14
Headingley	Sept. 15
Kildonan	Sept. 23
Woodlands	Sept. 29
Beausejour	Sept. 30
Stonewall	October 1
St. Jean	October 5

Kellwood	October 6
Meadowlea	October 7
Plumas	October 8

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.

Nokomis	July 22
Govan	July 22, 23
Mortlach	July 27
Regina	July 27, 30
S. Qu'Appelle	Aug. 3, 4
Lipton	Aug. 5
Dubuc	Aug. 10
Grenfell	Aug. 11
Wapella	Aug. 12
Abernethy	Aug. 13
Yorkton	July 5, 6, 7
Saltcoats	July 22
Foam Lake	July 23
Ft. Qu'Appelle	July 27
Davidson	July 30
Sintaluta	Aug. 3
Brownlee	Aug. 3
Wolseley	Aug. 5
Indian Head	Aug. 10, 11
Lanigan	Aug. 12
Broadview	July 28
Churchbridge	July 28
Stockholm	July 29
Strassburg	July 30
Saskatoon	Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6
Moosomin	Aug. 10, 11
Moose Jaw	Aug. 12, 13
Fairmede	Aug. 17
Kennedy	August 19
Craik	July 23
Bladworth	July 26
Hanley	July 27, 28
Langham	July 30
Stoughton	Aug. 4
Carlyle	Aug. 3
Oxbow	Aug. 5, 6
Alameda	Aug. 10
Milestone	Aug. 11
Weyburn	Aug. 12
Francis	Aug. 13
Gainshoro	Aug. 3
Carnduff	Aug. 4
Arcola	Aug. 5
Creelman	Aug. 6
Rosthern	Aug. 9, 10
Prince Albert	Aug. 10, 11, 12

Melfort	Aug. 13
Asquith	Sept. 22
Maymont	Sept. 24
Togo	Sept. 28
Canora	Sept. 29
Wadena	Sept. 30
Quill Lake	Oct. 1
Duck Lake	Sept. 7
Chellwood	Sept. 8
Tisdale	Sept. 14
Kinistino	Sept. 17
Maple Creek	Sept. 22, 23
Whitewood	Oct. 1
Watson	Oct. 5
Radisson	Sept. 28, 29
N. Battleford	Sept. 29, 30
Paynton	Oct. 1
Lashburn	Oct. 5
Marshall	Oct. 6
Lloyminster	Oct. 7

ALBERTA FAIRS.

Calgary	July 5 to 10
Innisfail	July 12, 13
St. Albert	Aug. 3
Ft. Saskatchewan	Aug. 4
Olds	Sept. 13, 14
Clareholm	Aug. 3
Macleod	Aug. 4, 5, 6
Lethbridge	Aug. 10, 11, 12
Leduc	Sept. 21
Daysland	Sept. 22, 23
Sedgewick	Sept. 24
Okotoks	July 14, 15
Gleichen	Aug. 19, 20
Lloydminster	Sept. 27
Innisfree	Sept. 28, 29
Vegreville	Sept. 29
Vermilion	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Viking	Oct. 5
Raymond	Sept. 16, 17
Nanton	Sept. 20, 21
Pincher Creek	Sept. 22
Magrath	Sept. 23, 24
Cardston	Sept. 28, 29
Taber	Sept. 30
Wetaskiwin	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Irvine	Oct. 1
Stettler	Oct. 1, 2
Didsbury	Oct. 5, 6
Milnerston	Oct. 6
Irma	Oct. 7
Ponoka	Oct. 6, 7
Lacombe	Oct. 7, 8
Three Hills	Oct. 12
Priddis	Oct. 14

Alix	Sept. 29
Crossfield	Oct. 20
Medicine Hat	Not settled
Red Deer	"
High River	"
Camrose	"
Bowden	"
Mannville	"
Airdrie	No fair this year

BRITISH COLUMBIA FAIRS.

Vernon	Sept. 16-18
Victoria	Sept. 20-25
Kelowna	Sept. 21-23
Nelson	Sept. 22-24
New Westminster	Oct. 12-16

OTHER LARGE FAIRS.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle	June 1 to Oct. 16
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines	Aug. 28-Sept. 3
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Aug. 28-Sept. 4
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Nebraska State, Lincoln	Sept. 6-10
Minnesota State, Hamelin	Sept. 6-11
London, Ont.	Sept. 10-13
Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 10-13
So. Dakota State, Huron	Sept. 13-18

Statistics from Edmonton.

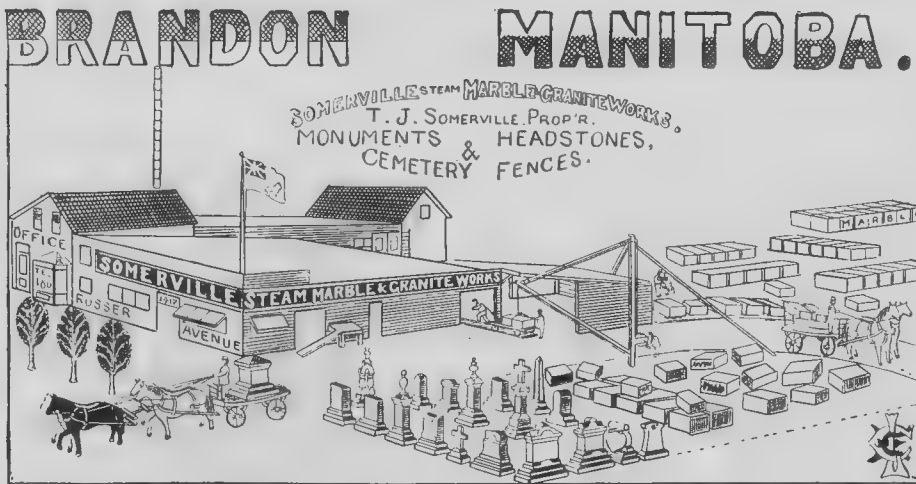
The Edmonton Board of Trade has issued the following statement:—
"The prospects for a good year at Edmonton are bright, as indicated by the following returns for May as compared with the same month a year ago.

	May 1908	May 1909 Inc.	Per cent.
Customs	\$ 14,081.17	\$ 19,125.87	35
Building permits	77,362.00	368,005.00	422
Post Office	4,900.00	5,300.00	10
Bank Clearings	2,972,637.00	3,794,559.00	28
STREET RAILWAY April 1909 May 1909			
Passengers Carried	152,203	152,911	
Revenue	\$6,575.25	\$7,008.15	

"There is every indication of more extensive farming operations than ever, an active building year and much railroad construction work."

SOMERVILLE

Steam Marble and Granite Works



1417 Rosser Avenue.

Brandon's Big Fair..

Held in the heart of the best Agricultural District in the Province, July 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd. During these days we are anticipating the visit of an immense number of customers to our yards. If you have been waiting to purchase until you could come into Brandon, please remember that on these days we will sell at prices 20% lower than you can buy anywhere else in the Province. This is as an inducement to you and incidentally to enable us to clear out about two carloads of Scotch Granite before fall shipments begin to arrive.



REMEMBER

BRANDON

The Farmer and the Railway.

By Cy Warman.

No man, save the owner and operator, has a deeper or keener interest in the railway than has the farmer. This is especially true of the newcomer into a new country. From the moment the trail-blazers set the first preliminary stakes the farmer feels and realizes the new value put upon his holding because of the coming railway. So important is the little row of white stakes gleaming in the wild grass that unscrupulous land agents are accused of organizing bogus engineering crews for the purpose of luring the land-hungry to the territory through which a railway has been surveyed. In fact, the postmaster at Riverview, on the north bank of the Battle River, assured me that he himself had settled there because the survey stakes were driven, though he has never been able to find the railway or an official of a railway who has any knowledge of the line, which, according to the postmaster, was staked out by land-sharks.

Occasionally a road is built by someone's farm, and instantly the price of the farm is doubled. Not that the farmer wants to sell, but be-

dictates letters until his head seems full of wheels.

Gradually, however, the farmer finds that the train passes a great deal faster than it used to pass, the freight trains are much longer and the local takes him to town and brings him back swifter than it used to do.

Another thing extremely gratifying to him the farmer finds out is that since the advent of the new branch line to the south built by the pioneer line to compete with the new one, box cars are more plentiful than before.

Some railway officials and employees are saucy and uncivil to the patrons of the road, but not many. I have seen a farmer weigh his dog with his load of wheat, then club him from under the empty wagon when that was being weighed, but he was a mean man who would steal oats out through a crack in the barn after placing them before the eyes of his hungry horses. All these things ought not to be, for life is such a little while, and whatever we have we hold in trust only for the next generation. The thing is, that the aim should be to leave the farm and the railway in such a shape that the next man will have as good a show as we had.

The coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Canadian West is a great thing for the farmer and for Canada. The price of every acre of land within ten miles of the line will be greatly increased when the road is completed. Lots of criticism have we had of the eastern section of the line. It will cost millions. Sure it will, and when it is completed, let it cost hundreds of millions, Canada will have all these millions home and the road beside. It will be a road, too, that could be secured in no other way. It will open in one section alone a new field holding sixteen million acres of farm land. In addition to this there will be millions in mineral and timber wealth made accessible by the building of the railway in a wilderness. Who shall say how much has been added to the wealth of Ontario by the building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway? Millions more than the road cost, I should say.

To be sure here the wealth has been mostly from the mines, whereas the wealth of the Middle-west is in the field, and it is to the farmer that the promoter of the Grand Trunk Pacific, whose portrait adorns this page, looks for patronage.

Mr. Hays has been criticised by the builders of cheap roads for building so well. Naturally, the owner of a cheap line already made and still cheaper lines in the making, "view with alarm" when a competitor plans and actually builds a real up-to-date railway. Here is where Mr. Hays hopes to make good with the farmer. If he can haul 36 cars of wheat from the prairie provinces to Prince Rupert, when it will pass via the Panama Canal to Liverpool, as against nine cars for the average line leading down to the western sea, he will be able to reduce the rate a lot and at the same time, owing to easy grades, earn something to justify the extra cost of construction. The outlet for western wheat is going to be to the Pacific. All admit this fact, therefore the road that makes that going easy is helping the West.

Sir John A. Macdonald, who, now that he is dead, gets credit for all the stories, good and bad, is said to have declared in Vancouver, that by the Pacific lay the wheat trail to the Old World. Be that as it may, it is a fact that the G. T. P. management have always regarded the construction of the Panama Canal as a great boon to Canada and to the new national highway.

As winter wheat spreads over the

prairie provinces, so will the rapid-growing spring wheat spread out over the Northwest, over Grande Prairie and the far-off Peace River country, where Mr. Hays and his friend, the farmer, will pioneer and live happy ever after.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Another Shipment of Ayrshires for Alberta.

On June 12th Mr. A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, Alta., left Howick, Que., with another fine lot of Ayrshires to the number of 24 head, Mr. Trimble's third shipment from Quebec. Among the lot were 7 milch cows, a number of yearling and two-year old heifers, several young bulls, and a number of bull and heifer calves; the whole were a very choice lot.

Of the lot purchased in the Huntingdon section seven head were selected from the herd of W. F. Stephen. The cow White Rose, 17611, is truly a beauty and it would be hard to find a more symmetrical Ayrshire. Low set, deep bodied with a beautiful spring of rib, fine shoulder, typical head with a fine bright eye, but best of all she has a model udder with large teats well set on. In color she is white with brown markings and is a beautiful animal. As a producer she has never been forced for a large record but has a private record of 8,246 lbs. of milk testing an average of 3.9 per cent fat in ten months. She is by Klondike of Ste. Annes, he by Glencairn III. The young bull "Spring Brook Pilot," 28423, by Lessnessock Crown Prince (imp), 19508, is a remarkably fine dairy type bull. His dam is Favorite of Spring Brook, 22910, with a good lot of Black Prince blood in her veins. The heifer calves were a fine lot. Spring Brook Eileen, 28409, from the same sire, Lessnessock Crown Prince, as were all the heifers, is a remarkable fine calf. Her dam is Irena 2nd, a cow of wonderful capacity and of fine constitution and type. Her milk record goes well over 9000 lbs., testing about 4 per cent fat. Spring Brook Garland is a beautiful calf, almost all white in color. Spring Brook Pansy and Alexa, 28411 and 28414 respectively, are a choice pair and from dams with a record of over 7500 lbs. of milk.

From Mr. Thomas Levers, Athelstane, Que. Mr. Trimble selected a pair of fine yearling heifers bred by D. M. Watt, St. Louis, Que., from Pearlstone of Glenora, 18510. This pair are of fine type and are splendid specimens of the breed.

The young bull selected from the herd of D. A. McFarlane, Kelso, Que., is a strong fellow with lots of style and vigor, as was the one selected from

John Taylor, of the same place. The heifer from the latter herd is also of choice breeding and is a fine animal. A grade heifer and two grade cows of fine type and with splendid capacity were also selected here.

From the herd of Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que. were taken the cows Burnside Ivy, by Duke of Clarence (imp), and a full sister; these are a pair of splendid Ayrshire cows of fine form and grand dairy type. The white two-year old heifer, Woodside Lovely, by the celebrated King's Own, is a model of perfection. The same may be said of the heifer calf, Woodside Amy, also by Barcheskie King's Own. There are also two heifer calves bred by Dawes & Co., of Lachine, which will make good strong cows and are from fine milking stock. They are Succes of the Willows and Melba of the Willows. Then there is another cow Pandora of the Willows, a large cow of fine character and type. From the herd of Hector Gordon was taken a fine young cow that will be heard from in the west; also a Burnside heifer calf out of Barcheskie King's Own. There were several other youngsters of which we did not get the data. On the whole they were a fine lot.

The Trimble herd is being exhibited at Edmonton and Calgary fairs. Mr. Trimble now has a choice lot of both males and females, all ages, for sale. He has used Ayrshire blood almost exclusively in building up his own private dairy herd, so their adaptability to Alberta conditions is unquestioned.

Ayrshires and Clydes for Alberta.

On the 23rd ult. Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, shipped another carload of Ayrshires and Clydesdale horses to Alberta. The Ayrshires were consigned to W. D. McNaughton and comprised two cows of splendid type, two two-year old heifers, two yearling heifers and three calves selected from the herd of Peter McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; also a two year old imported bull of Lindsay of Tor breeding, and a heifer from the herd of Mr. Ness, making 11 head in all. In this car lot were three yearling Clydesdales from the firm of R. Ness & Sons, Howick, and consigned to Harry Luske, Okotoks, Alta.

It is stated that in the interior of Russia, where great tracts of country are covered with snow six months of the year, cows may be seen wearing smoked-glass spectacles. The cows become afflicted with snow blindness while looking for fine grass under the snow. A herd of them all fitted out with these glasses would surely be a queer sight.



CHARLES M. HAYS, President of the G. T. P. Ry.

cause there is a saving in wagon-freight, thus increasing the earning capacity of the land. Usually the farmer writes away to the man who owns the next section, half or quarter section and buys more land.

Presently another railway comes along, spurring the pioneer line to improve its property and render the road more physically fit to compete with the newer road which is usually up-to-date in all departments. Along with the railway comes more settlers, good roads, school houses, churches, local telephones and rural delivery. The railway gets its right of way almost for nothing, the farmer buys his land for a song, the Federal government signing it, in some cases, so the two pioneers—the farmer and the railway—start even. They grow up and prosper together. If one fails the other is apt to do the same. Neither can prosper without the other's aid and co-operation, and yet they do not exchange "calls."

They should be the most intimate business friends—partners, if you will. The farmer out in the field where the wind and the lark are singing, looks with envy up at the general manager's "private" car, which is only his work-shop on wheels. Here he receives the district and divisional officers with whom he converses between stops as to how the road may be improved, that its service to the farmer and the public in general may be made cheaper and better. When alone with his secretary he lifts his voice above the roar of wheels and



Stately of Crosshouse, 10558. First in Aged Cow Class and Champion ship Female at Ottawa, 1907. Included in recent shipment of A. H. Trimble, Red Deer.

The Edmonton Exhibition.

Next year the Edmonton Summer Fair will be housed in its new quarters east of the city. This fair is now the great summer meet of the northern part of the province, and in the past few years has made rapid strides in development, in spite of a number of disadvantages, one among the chief of which is the layout of the grounds. The present grounds are beautifully located down on the flats between the twin cities; but the buildings and sheds, what few there be, are scattered here and there and every place over a forty acre field so that it is impossible for the visitor to see more than one of the attractions at a time. Of course, at any large fair, the visitors must expect to be subjected to the inconvenience of not being able to be in all places at once, and several classes must necessarily be judged at the same time if the work is to be done according to the schedule. But when one class is being judged on one side of a grounds and another on the other, and the sheds from which the entries are taken are widely separated, then there is an excuse for finding fault with the arrangement. This unhandiness will no doubt be remedied in the laying out of the new grounds.

Last year, the Edmonton Fair board was subjected to a reorganization. The personnel of the board is now made up as follows: Representation from the City Council, 30 per cent.; from the Board of Trade, 20 per cent.; from the farmers, 30 per cent.; and from race horse men, 20 per cent. The Edmonton district has always been strong on fast horses and has established for herself quite a name in that respect. The above proportioned representation should make for a good agricultural fair, but for some reason the track features have been greatly emphasized at the expense, we

fear, of the more strictly agricultural exhibits. All mankind loves a contest, and hence most men like horse racing. We would not so much lessen the racing features as increase the prize list and give more encouragement to heavy horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other agricultural exhibits. Single purses of \$500.00 were offered for racing events while the magnificent sum of \$20.00 was offered for first prize in the Clydesdale stallion class, a total of \$335 in all being offered for Clydesdales. It is the farm stock and agricultural products that will make this country, and they should receive the greatest possible encouragement at all the fairs and exhibitions.

The fair lasted five days—from June 29 to July 2, inclusive. There was a good program all the time, and after the judging was over there were plenty of other attractions. On Wednesday, a circus came to town and camped right beside the fair grounds, taking advantage of the exhibition's advertising to get a crowd to show before. They might have been allowed to come at another time but the association had safeguarded itself by compelling the circus managers to keep open only at such hours as would not interfere with the fair.

The general agricultural exhibits were not numerous, Strathcona, Leduc, and the Lacombe Experimental Farm being the only district exhibits on the grounds. The Experimental Farm exhibit was of special interest. The very striking result of two experiments were well demonstrated—the inoculation of alfalfa and the effect of the use of the soil packer on oats. The chart showed that inoculated alfalfa yielded at the rate of 7,200 lbs. per acre as against 2,520 lbs. in the case of uninoculated. The inoculated alfalfa also contained 17.87

per cent. protein as against 15.63 per cent. with the uninoculated. The chart showing the results of soil packing with oats was most instructive, there being a difference of from 10 to 30 bushels of oats per acre in favor of the packed field.

Edmonton's exhibition is strictly a live stock show. No attempt is made to encourage the agricultural exhibits as the fair comes too early in the season. Last year a harvest festival was held in the fall and it may be repeated this year. The cattle exhibits were very strong, both beef and dairy, and the grade classes were all large. The grade dairy herds are deserving of special praise. There were grade dairy cows shown that are giving 7,000 lbs of milk per year that averages only a little under 4 per cent. in test. Jerseys and Ayrshires were especially strong while there were a considerable lot of Holsteins. In the beef classes, the Shorthorns were the strongest, both in numbers and in quality—they made a splendid showing. There was no competition in the Herefords but the Angus breed came in for much attention.

The horse show, so far as numbers go, was principally of light horses. The draft breeds were not represented by numbers in keeping with their place in the province.

There was a splendid showing of swine, the bacon breeds being well and largely represented. The fine classes of hogs, beef and dairy cattle speak much for the prosperity of northern Alberta. A little more encouragement on the part of the fair board would greatly stimulate heavy horses, which would help the fair and do much for the horse industry of that part of the province. Sheep were shown by a lone exhibitor.

SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorn exhibit was good and there was more genuine competition than in any of the other classes. The exhibitors were C. F. Lyall, Strome; Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; Wm. Thirsk,

Wetaskiwin; J. H. Melick, Edmonton; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; Jos. Rye & Son, Sturgeon; Jas. Wilson, Innisfail; A. F. McGill, Lacombe. Mr. Lyall is a new exhibitor, having secured the most of his show herd from Jno. Ramsay, of Priddis. He was able to capture the C.P.R. special prize of \$30 for bull and three females. Jos. Caswell had the champion bull of the show in Spicy's Wonder, the bull purchased from Pan Horn a year ago. Mr. Caswell is showing him in excellent shape and he is developing into a fine animal. Lyall showed the champion cow of all beef breeds, Miss Trout. She was champion at the Calgary fat stock show two years ago when exhibited by Jno. Ramsay. Melick secured first prize for bull and get with the bull Burgomaster, while for cow and progeny R. W. Caswell was awarded first place.

Bull, three years or over.—1. Spicy's Wonder, J. Caswell; 2. Burgomaster, Melick; 3. Grand View favorite, Thirsk.

Bull, two years and under three.—1. Baron Voucher, Lyall; 2. Star 34th, R. W. Caswell.

Bull, one year and under two.—1. Bonnie Favorite, Wilson; 2. Gilt Stamford, R. W. Caswell; 3. Baron Strome, Lyall; 4. Joe Caswell. The second prize bull in this class was second in his class at the Dominion Fair last summer and first at Brandon. He was bought by Mr. Caswell last winter from the herd of Jas. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Bull, six months and under twelve.—1. Melick; 2. Jos. Caswell; 3. Thirsk; 4. Lyall.

Bull, under six months.—1. Lyall; 2. Jos. Caswell; 3. Melick; 4. R. W. Caswell.

Cow, four years or over.—1. Fairy Princess, R. W. Caswell. This cow was winner of first place in her class last year at Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert. 2. Junita, Lyall. She was the Alberta-bred champion three years ago. 3. Miss Saskatoon, Jos. Caswell; 4. Nettie, Rye & Son. Melick

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also had two entries in this class, Bell and Beauty 2nd.

Cow, three years and under four.—1. Miss Trout, Lyall; 2. Miss Saskatoon 38th, Jos. Caswell.

Cow, two years and under three.—Duchess of Lincoln 6th, Lyall; 2. Moss Rose Star, R. W. Caswell; 3. Prudish Rose, Melick; 4. Marguerite, Melick.

Heifer, one year and under two.—1. Crimson Jean, Wilson; 2. and 4. Miss Saskatoon 41st and 39th, Jos. Caswell; 3. Rose 2nd, Melick.

Heifer, six months and under twelve.—1. Royal Nettie, Rye & Son; 2. Jeannie Lucrelle, Lyall; 3. Miss Saskatoon 42nd, Jos. Caswell; 4. Crimson Astor, McGill.

Heifer, under six months.—1. Melick; 2. Miss Victoria, Lyall; 3. Rye & Son; 4. McGill.

HEREFORDS.

Jas. Tough, Edmonton, was the only exhibitor of Herefords. He was awarded first, seconds, and championships in all classes entered. While he had no opposition, his herd was in good shape and was entirely deserving of the prizes received. He had 18 head in the show.

POLLED ANGUS.

Competition in the Angus classes was keen and it was confined to the herds of Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, and C. C. Ellett, Sandy Lake, Strathcona. Mr. Ellett was given first place on his yearling bull, Elm Park King. This is a prize winner from Bowman's herd at Guelph. He was shown in the West last year winning first at Edmonton, Calgary, and Brandon, as well as at the eastern shows. This was the kind of a bull that Hutchinson was up against. He showed Thelma's Chunk, a prize winner at last year's local fairs, and was given the blue ribbon. No aged nor two year old bulls were shown.

Bull, under twelve months.—1. Ellett; 2. Lord Milner, Hutchinson.

Cow, three years and over.—1. Ruth of Canton, Hutchinson; 2. and 3. Craikstone Lass and Ella of Sandy Lake, respectively.

Heifer, two years and under three.—1. Elm Park Rosebud, Ellett.

Heifer, one year and under two.—1. and 2. Duhamel Pride and Miss Milne, Hutchinson.

Heifer, under twelve months.—1. and 2. Ruthlet and Duhamel Lady, respectively, Hutchinson; 3. Cora of Sandy Lake, Ellett.

Herd.—Won by Hutchinson on Thelma's Chunk, Ruth of Canton, Duhamel Pride, and Ruthlet.

JERSEYS.

The Jersey class was perhaps the strongest in the dairy breeds. The exhibitors were B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario; R. C. Watson, Edmonton; and W. S. Robertson, Edmonton. Messrs. Bull brought up a carload from the East with the expectation of selling them out at the Edmonton and Calgary fairs. They won the great majority of prizes, with Watson coming in for second honors, and Robertson for third. The placings were as follows:

Bull, two years and over.—1. and 2. Brampton King Edward and His Grace, Bull & Son. The former bull was last year's Dominion Fair champion and has been a prize winner at Toronto, Ottawa, and Sherbrooke. 3. Glenfern's Pogie, Watson.

Bull, one year and under two.—1. and 2. Bull & Son.

Bull, twelve months or under.—1. and 2. Bull & Son; 3. Robertson.

Cow, three years and over.—1. and 3. Lady and Nanny, Bull & Son; 2. Glenfern's Rosette, Watson.

Heifer, two years and under three.—1. and 2. Brampton Rigoudaine, a Toronto first prize winner, and Hilda's Beauty, Bull & Son; 3. Glenfern's Adoration, Watson.

Heifer, one year and under two.—1. Brampton Cirero Queen, a 17 months old heifer that has been milking over a month; 2. Brampton Foreor Maid. All owned by Bull.

Heifer calf.—1. and 2. Bull; 3. Watson.

HOLSTEINS.

Holstein-Friesians made a good showing. They are gaining in popularity in the north of Alberta and each

year's show brings out more and more of them. W. H. Mullins, of Ponoka; Tone, Strathcona, and W. L. Ferguson, Edmonton, were the winners. Mullins won first on Sir Akkrum De Kol Burke in the aged bull class; first and third in the yearling bull class; first in the two-year heifer class on Maude of Brookside, and second on Katie; and secured second prize for best herd. J. Tone was awarded third honors in the cow section. Ferguson won first on Amos Rooker, a prize bull from the herd of Logan Bros., Amherst, N.S., in the yearling bull class; second, for bull calf with Mercedes Posch; first and second for aged cow with Lida Posch and Sidney Pietertje De Kol; and first in heifer calf with a six months' youngster. He was also awarded the gold medal for best herd.

AYRSHIRES.

Ayrshire exhibitors were A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; J. J. Richards, Strathcona; J. A. Davis, Cloyer Bar. Mr. Trimble had a part of his recent shipment from the East on exhibition and was the heaviest prize winner. The sections were all good in the Ayrshire class and the placings were as follows:

Aged Bull.—General White, A. H. Trimble; 2. Marcheskie Scotch Heir, Richards; 3. Lord Strathcona, Davis.

Yearling bull.—1, 2, and 3. Trimble, on Barcheskie King's Way, Stoneycroft's King's Way, and Neidpath Prince.

Bull calf.—1. and 2. Scottie of Kelso and Jim of Kelso, Trimble.

Aged cow.—1. White Rose of Springbrook, Trimble; 2. Trimble; 3. Auchenbrain Craig 5th, Richards.

Two year old heifer.—1. Myrtle of the Briers, Richards; 2. Burnside Violet 4th, Trimble; 3. Trimble.

Yearling Heifer.—1. Lady Nora 2nd, Richards; 2. and 3. Trimble.

Heifer Calf.—1. Richards; 2. Trimble.

Herd.—Trimble.

CLYDESDALES.

The Clydesdale show was not large but it was a good one. There are not so many pure bred heavy horses in the Edmonton district as there should be, but a great improvement can be noted in this year's fair over previous occasions. Alex. Leddingham was a new exhibitor, having just recently imported a bunch of horses and mares from the old country. He showed the champion purebred heavy draft stallion, Glendale, by Sir Hugo. He is a nice bay, possessing a pleasing manner and was sired by Sir Hugo, out of Scottish Grace.

First place in the aged class went to Royal Blacon by Pride of Blacon, out of Golden Queen. This horse was shown by the Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., and was imported last spring. The blue ribbon went to Goodalpton, a nicely turned horse exhibited by Geo. Hutton, of Edmonton. Gallant Tom by Gallant Barrie out of Black Beauty, owned by E. S. Renton, Pembina, was the third prize winner. This section was not large but it was rather difficult of placing on account of the varying types.

There was only one entry in the yearling stallion class, Baron Stanley, a fine chestnut, exhibited by T. J. Scott of North Battleford. He was well deserving of the red ribbon which he received. D. Ricker, Edmonton, showed his two year old stallion Anderson Chief against an entry of D. Fisher & Son, Ray, Alta., and was awarded first prize. In the mare classes W. A. McAlpine, Edmonton, was given a first prize for a nice two year old filly, Gay Queen. In the same section Rye & Sons won third honors. Leddingham won first prize on a fine yearling filly.

SHIRES.

The Shire exhibit was very small, only two animals being shown. Haughson Bros., of Whiteford, were awarded first prize on Tormentor, with J. A. McPherson, of Spruce Grove, in second place.

PERCHERONS.

Percherons were scarcely more numerous than Shires. S. Dyson & Co., of Edmonton, won first prize in the aged class with Lino, against the im-

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AT the above mentioned time and place, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ontario, will offer for sale and sell thirty as choicely-bred Clydesdale fillies as were ever offered at unreserved public auction in Western Canada. The offering includes individuals from some of the best Clydesdale stock in Scotland, sired by such noted stallions as "Baron's Pride," "Hiawatha," "Sir Everard," and others equally as well known. The fillies are mostly two and three years old and have individuality to sustain their breeding. They are on their way West at present and may be inspected at Brandon during the Interprovincial Fair. The sale will be held on the last day of the Fair and will afford visitors to the exhibition a splendid opportunity of purchasing at their own prices from one of the most select contingent of Clydesdale females ever offered in the world.

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ported Romeno, exhibited by Walter Sporle, also of Edmonton. Three year mare honors went to S. G. Martin, of Strathcona, while J. Andrew, of Edmonton, won like honors in the two-year mare section. Martin also won first on foal and Dyson secured the C.N.R. special for stallion and three of his get.

LIGHT HORSES.

A great deal of local interest was centered in the show of light horses. The exhibitors were mostly local. The Hackneys were especially strong as were also the Thoroughbred classes.

BERKSHIRES.

It would be difficult to get a stronger showing of Berks than was seen at the Edmonton fair. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, was the chief local exhibitor, while G. Cresswell, Edmonton; J. Tone, Strathcona; and P. Hecko, Clover Bar, were also on the list. Mr. T. A. Cox, of Woodstock, Ont., had 54 head of Berks in the show from his prize winning herd in the East. He showed some high priced hogs and made the strongest kind of competition for the local exhibitors. He won first in every class and was awarded both male and female championships. G. Cresswell showed the second prize boar with Tone in third place. Hutchinson came in for second prize yearling boar, third prize pig, and second prize for boar and get, and for sow and litter. Mr. Hecko showed the third prize sow.

YORKSHIRES.

Yorkshire winners were M. Smeltzer, Strathcona; P. Gable, Spruce Grove; T. Jackson, Clover Bar; J. A. Davis, Clover Bar; Edward Auld, Clover Bar; H. B. Shaw, Edmonton; W. Wakeford, Clover Bar; Mr. Weeks, Edmonton; and J. Rye & Son, Duagh. There was good competition all through the class and the prizes were well distributed. The yearling boar class was strong. The placings follow:
Yearling boar.—1. Smeltzer; 2. Gable; 3. Jackson.

Boar pig.—1. and 2. Davis; 3. Auld.
Sow.—1. Davis; 2. Weeks.
Young Sow.—1. Smeltzer; 2. and 3. Shaw.
Sow and litter.—1. and 2. Wakeford; 3. Davis.
Boar and get.—1. Davis; 2. Weeks; 3. Rye & Son.
Champion boar.—Smeltzer.
Champion sow.—Wakeford.

TAMWORTHS.

This class was not so large in numbers as the Yorkshire and Berkshire classes but their popularity in the Edmonton district was well shown by the class of animals on exhibition. Jos. Rye & Son showed the largest number and captured the majority of the prizes including first prize boar, first prize boar pig, first and second prize sow, and first in all the remaining sections. Quebec & Son, Clover Bar, showed the first prize yearling boar, while Jos. Caswell, of Saskatoon, came in for blue ribbon honors in the sections for sow, and for sow and litter.

POLAND CHINA.

There was only one Poland China exhibitor, Mr. G. Bevington, of Winterburn. He was awarded first prize for a yearling boar.

CHAMPION BOAR.

The Alberta Swine Breeders' Association put up a silver medal for the best boar of any bacon breed. This prize was won by Mr. Smeltzer.

J. Y. GRIFFIN SPECIAL.

This class was for bacon hogs and medium thick fat hogs exhibited by farmers. Rye & Son won first and second for pen of purebred bacon. Cox won the honors for pen of purebred medium thick. A. Kuhl, of Spruce Grove won first for pen of three grade bacon, and C. Ries, also of Spruce Grove, second.

SHEEP.

Only a few sheep were shown. T. A. Cox showed Shropshires and Hampshires; F. T. Shaw, Clover Bar,

Leicesters; and Jos. Rye & Son, Suffolk Downs.

GRADE CLASSES.

The grade sections in all classes were exceptionally strong, the grade dairy rings being perhaps the best. There was a large showing of grade beef steers and the exhibit of farmers' horses was entirely worthy. There were plenty of grade dairy cows shown that have milking records that would put many a purebred to shame. This grade feature of fairs is deserving of great encouragement but it needs to be remembered that grades are impossible without purebreds.

JUDGES.

Awards were made in the fat beef classes by Wm. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ontario; heavy horses, Alex. Innes, Clinton, Ont.; light horses, Patrick Farrel, Woodstock, Ont.; dairy cattle, sheep, and swine, G. H. Hutton, experimental farm, Lacombe.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

A judging competition was held on the two last days of the fair for farmers and farmers' sons who had not been through an agricultural college. Work was given in the judging of beef and dairy cattle, medium thick and bacon type hogs, and in heavy horses. The winners were:

Beef cattle.—1. W. S. Dickie, Strathcona; 2. Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 3. I. J. Richards, Red Deer.

Dairy cattle.—1. Dickie; 2. Richards. Medium thick hogs.—1. Richards; 2. Dickie.

Bacon hogs.—Same as above. Heavy horses.—1. Richards; 2. Dickie; 3. Caswell.

Neepawa Summer Fair.

The Manitoba fair season was opened at Neepawa on Wednesday, June 30, with an exhibition that continued on July 1st and 2nd. The weather was all that could be desired, and the

attendance good, especially on July 1st. There were 271 entries in the horse classes, and, taking it all through, it was one of the best horse shows held in the West, and almost all of the horses shown were bred in the district. W. Wilson, of Brandon, named the winners in the heavy classes, and W. Ferguson, M.P.P., of Hamiota, placed the awards in the light horse classes.

Pleasant Prince, owned by Samuel McLean, Franklin, was placed first in the Clyde stallion class, and was also made champion of the show. Walter Card had the first in two-year-old stallions with Goldpin and S. Benson first for foal of 1909, also first and third for brood mares, J. Stewart taking second in this class. Walter Card showed a good Clyde filly, which carried a red ribbon. J. E. Wess showed the only Shire, a stallion which was worthy of first. Draft teams made a good class, there being four entries and all good ones. J. Hammerson's team was placed first, Mr. McLaughlin's second, third going to W. Connell. C. Rasmussen & Sons, of Carberry, showed a four horse team of particular merit; the leaders were placed first in the general purpose, and the wheelers second in the agricultural class. The Messrs. Rasmussen bred all of these, and also four more good ones, from the same mare. Three other good four horse teams were shown by farmers in the district.

The cattle exhibit was not as large as usual at this fair. S. Benson and A. Caswell showed Shorthorns, Geo. Hamilton, Herefords and another exhibitor, Holsteins. J. G. Barron, of Carberry, placed the awards in the beef, and Prof. Peters in the dairy classes.

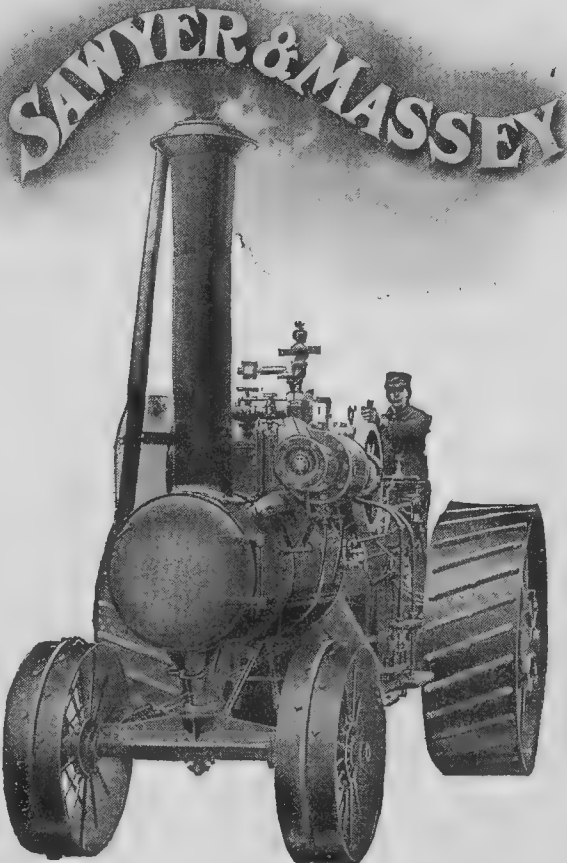
The exhibit of sheep and swine was very small. A. Caswell showed some good Tamworths, and R. Lee, of Bridge Creek, a few Berkshires.

Poultry made a very fair showing. Mr. Sheather, of Brandon, placed the awards.

Announcement

We have arranged to make exhibits of S. & M. Threshing and Road Making Machinery at the following Fairs:

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Brandon " 19-23
Regina " 27-30
Saskatoon, August 3-6



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Our Directory of Public Officials

As we are very frequently requested to furnish the addresses of public officials, we publish below the addresses of a number of those in whose work our readers are most likely to be interested, together with a few suggestions as to the special lines of enquiries to which some of these gentlemen will give attention. We shall be pleased to be notified of any omissions or of any alterations that may be necessary from time to time. Cut this list out and post it up for reference:—

Departments of Agriculture.

Dominion Department of Agriculture.—Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Geo. F. O'Halloran, Deputy Minister.

Manitoba Department of Agriculture.—Hon. R. P. Roblin, Winnipeg, Minister; J. J. Golden, Winnipeg, Deputy Minister.

Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, Minister; W. J. Rutherford, Regina, Deputy Minister.

Alberta Department of Agriculture.—Hon. W. T. Finlay, Edmonton, Minister; Geo. Harcourt, Edmonton, Deputy Minister.

British Columbia Department of Agriculture.—Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Victoria, Minister; J. R. Anderson, Victoria, Deputy Minister.

Farmers' Grain Growing and General Organizations.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.—Secretary, R. McKenzie, 275 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.—Secretary, R. C. Sander-son, Indian Head.

United Farmers of Alberta.—Secretary, E. J. Fream, Innisfail.

Officers Connected with Grain Trade.

Special Shippers' Representative.—D. D. Campbell, Room 534, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg. All communications regarding farmers' shipments of grain, securing of grades, redress for loss from cars, etc.

Chief Grain Inspector.—David Horn, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg.

Warehouse Commissioner.—C. C. Castle, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg. All communications re loading platforms, violations of the Grain Act, etc.

Secretary Grain Exchange.—C. N. Bell, Winnipeg.

Officers Connected with Live Stock Interests.

Live Stock Commissioner for Canada.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Western Representative of Live Stock Branch.—Geo. H. Greig, Edward building, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Representative of Dominion Live Stock Branch.—S. F. Tolmie, V. S., Victoria.

Accountant National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All communications in regard to registering pure bred live stock.

Breeders' Associations. — Manitoba Horse Breeders, Manitoba Cattle Breeders, Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders, Secretary, Dr. A. W. Bell, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, Secretary, J. Bracken, Regina. Alberta Horse Breeders, Alberta Cattle Breeders, Alberta Sheep Breeders, Alberta Swine Breeders, Secretary, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Provincial Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, W. F. Stevens, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Western Stock Growers' Association, Secretary, R. G. Mathews, Macleod, Alta.

Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, Secretary, G. P. Bergeron, Erskine, Alta.

Saskatchewan Range Stock Grow-

ers' Association, Secretary, H. Price, Maple Creek, Sask.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Secretary, F. J. Collyer, Wellwyn, Sask.

Canadian Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association, Secretary, Dr. A. W. Bell, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, Secretary, F. R. Pike, Pekisko, Alta.

Brand Office for Saskatchewan and Alberta.—James Wilson, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Health of Animals.

Veterinary Director General for Canada, J. G. Rutherford, V. S., Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Inspectors in Charge—Manitoba, C. D. McGilvary, M.D.V., Edward Building, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan, A. G. Hopkins, D.V.M., Regina. Alberta, J. C. Hargrave, V.S., Medicine Hat. British Columbia, S. F. Tolmie, V.S., Victoria. Communications regarding outbreaks of glanders, mange, etc., should be forwarded to the Inspectors in Charge.

Poultry Interests.

Poultry Associations. — Manitoba Poultry Association, Secretary, C. Fraser, Brandon. Saskatchewan Poultry Association, Secretary, George Gamble, Regina. Alberta Poultry Association, Secretary, E. J. Dewey, Calgary.

Poultry Superintendent for Alberta Government, A. W. Foley, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Poultry Manager for Dominion Experimental Farms.—A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Dairy Interests.

Dairy Associations. — Manitoba Dairy Association, Secretary, W. J. Carson, 267 Maryland St., Winnipeg. Alberta Dairy Association, Secretary, F. H. Hunter, Didsbury.

Dairy Superintendents for Provincial Departments of Agriculture.—Manitoba: J. W. Mitchell, Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: W. A. Wilson, Department of Agriculture, Regina. Alberta: C. Marker, Calgary.

Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for Canada.—J. A. Ruddick, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In Charge of Dairy Records for Dominion Department of Agriculture.—C. F. Whitley, Dairy Branch, Ottawa.

Horticultural Interests.

Western Horticultural Society, Secretary, F. W. Brodrick, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Brandon Horticultural Society (local), Secretary, P. Middleton, Brandon.

Chief of Dominion Fruit Division.—A. McNeill, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Agricultural Society Interests.

In Charge of—Agricultural Society and Farmers' Institute Work.—Manitoba: W. J. Black, Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: J. Bracken, Department of Agriculture, Regina. Alberta: H. A. Craig, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Agricultural College Education.

Manitoba Agricultural College, Principal, W. J. Black, Winnipeg.

Proposed Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Dean, W. J. Rutherford, Regina.

Seed Improvement, Weeds, Insects, Etc.

Seed Commissioner and Official Seed Analyst for Canada, Geo. H. Clark, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Seed Testing Laboratories—Dominion Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary; Seed Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Western Representatives Dominion Seed Branch.—Saskatchewan: F. H.

The BRANDON SELF-FEEDER

The Feeder that Feeds and Spreads the bundle, doing the work similar to hand feeding with little or no extra draw on the power, making the Brandon the simplest, most durable, lightest running feeder on the market.

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Read what users say about the Brandon Feeder with a 15 H.P. Gasoline Engine driving them.

Forest, Man.,
March 18, 1908.

The Brandon &
Robertson Mfg. Co.

The Feeder we purchased from you last fall proved very satisfactory, being light running and doing first-class work. We think it is the simplest and easiest running feeder on the market.

McPHAIL &
BUCKLEY.

The Brandon & Robertson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen:—We used a Brandon feeder for the season 1907, and it gave perfect satisfaction being very easy to drive and clean, and think it will feed easier on steam than any other feeder I have seen.

Yours truly,

Forest, Man.,
Oct. 1, 1908.

Messrs. Brandon &
Robertson,
Brandon, Man.

Dear Sirs:—I have used one of your feeders on a 32 inch Bell City Separator with a 15 H.P. gasoline engine and have plenty of power, could not notice any difference from hand feeding.

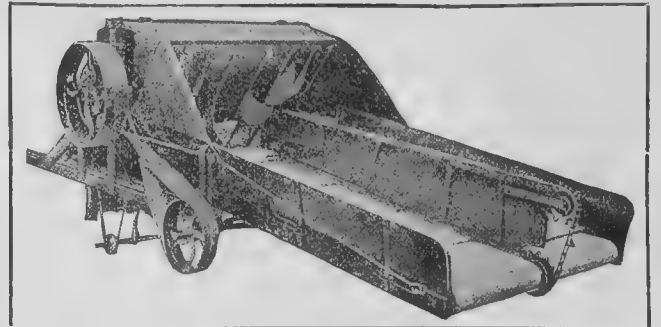
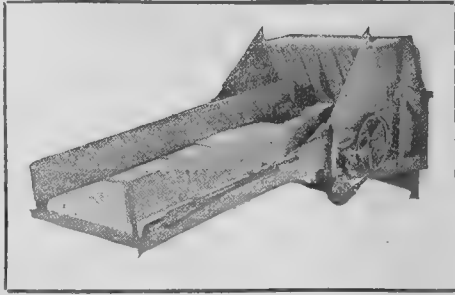
Yours truly,
JAS. A. GRANT.

Kenton, Man., Jan. 24, 1908.

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Yours truly,

R. J. BRAY.



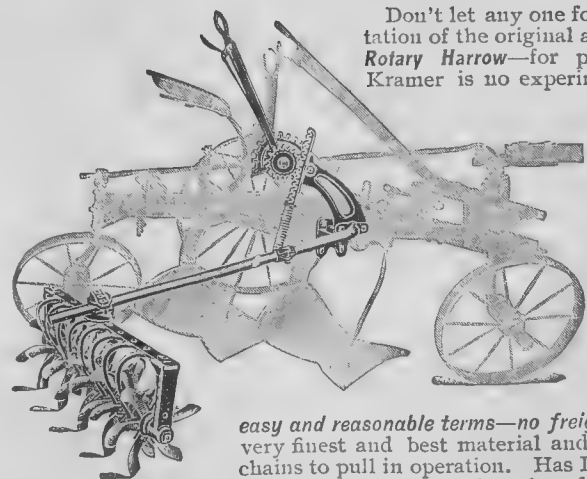
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This style of conveyor is made especially for small separator. The moveable sideboards can be shifted to suit the different size bundles without a moment's loss of time.

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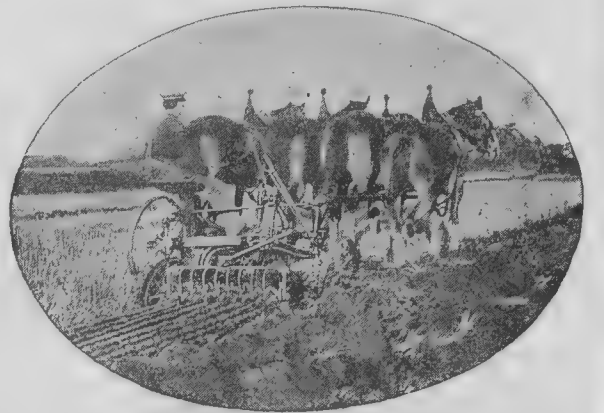
easy and reasonable terms—no freight to pay. Made of the very finest and best material and will last for years. No chains to pull in operation. Has Dirt-Proof Bearings and so the team will never notice the additional draft with plow. Other attachments, without our Lever adjustment, simply slide over the top of the ground in tough soil conditions. "It is recommended by the State and U.S. Depts. of Agriculture."

Over 30,000 farmers are using the

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Reed, Regina; Alberta and British Columbia: W. C. McKillican, Calgary, Alta.

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Noxious Weed Inspectors.—Manitoba: Robert O'Malley, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan: T. N. Willing, Department of Agriculture, Regina; Alberta: T. B. R. Henderson, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

For Identification of Insects.—C. Gordon Hewitt, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

For Identification of Weeds.—H. T. Gussow, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Forestry.

To receive free trees from the Government—Norman M. Ross, Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask.

To secure wood permits.—District Dominion Land Agencies, at respective addresses given under "Homesteads."

Homesteads and Immigration.

To secure information regarding homesteads—District Dominion Land Agents located at the following places: Winnipeg, Dauphin, Brandon, Yorkton, Estevan, Regina, Humboldt, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Battleford, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton.

For Immigration information write to Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Experimental Farm Work.

Director of all Dominion Experimental Farms, Dr. Wm. Saunders, Ottawa. Officers at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa: Agriculturist, J. H. Grisdale; Cerealists, Dr. Chas. Saunders; Chemist, F. T. Shutt; Entomologist, C. Gordon Hewitt; Botanist, H. T. Gussow; Horticulturist, W. T. Macoun; Poultry Manager, A. G. Gilbert. Brandon Experimental Farm: James Murray, Superintendent.

Indian Head Farm: Angus Mackay, Superintendent. Lethbridge Farm: W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent. Lacombe Farm: G. H. Hutton, Superintendent. Rosthern Farm: Wm. A. Munro, Superintendent. Peace River Experiments: Robt. Jones, Vermilion, Peace River, Alberta.

Foreign Markets.

Extension of Markets for Canadian Produce.—W. W. Moore, Chief, Extension of Markets Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Summer Fairs.

Managers of Exhibitions.—Winnipeg, Dr. A. W. Bell, Union Bank Building; Calgary E. L. Richardson; New Westminster, W. H. Keary; Brandon, C. Fraser; Portage la Prairie, Arthur W. Humber; Killarney, Geo. Monteith; Regina, L. T. MacDonald; Edmonton A. G. Harrison; Saskatoon, Alex. McOwen; Neepawa, R. D. Young.

Miscellaneous.

For information concerning game laws, wolf bounties, fire guards, etc., in the province of Saskatchewan, address T. N. Willing, Chief Game Guardian, Regina.

For information concerning game laws, wolf bounties, fire guards, etc., in the province of Alberta, address Benjamin Lawton, Chief Game Guardian, Edmonton.

For information concerning game laws in Manitoba, address Chas. Barber, Chief Game Guardian, Winnipeg.

For information concerning enrolment of stallions, agricultural statistics, threshers' liens, etc., address the Department of Agriculture of each of the three western provinces.

For information concerning well drilling, boiler inspection, engineers' certificates, permits, etc., in Saskatchewan, address the Department of Public Works, Regina.

To Have Samples of Water Analyzed.—F. T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; or A. McGill, Chief Chemist, Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

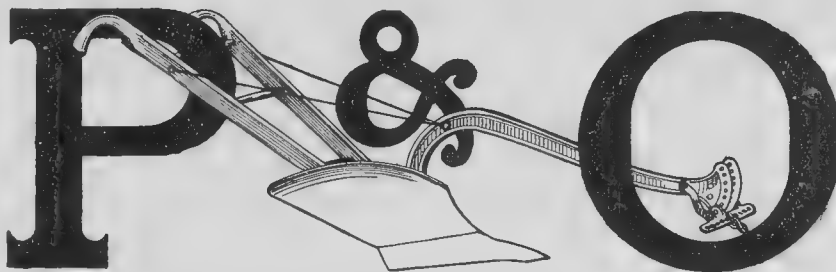
Soil Moisture and Evaporation.

It seems like very monotonous work, riding a disk or following a harrow all day over the hot and dusty summer fallow, but much of this feeling will be removed if advantage is taken of the opportunity to study the soil. It is just like a big sponge, in a large sense, and the amount of water which can be stored up in it is amazing. There is no question but that water can be accumulated and held in the soil by proper tillage. At one of the Nebraska stations more than 600 samples of soil have been taken to determine the effect of different methods of tillage and different crops on the moisture of the soil. It was found that in seasons of normal rainfall eight inches of water could be stored. This, the plant would be able to use before suffering from a drought. And it is a fact, too, that eight inches of water thus distributed through the first six or eight feet of soil is worth more than eight inches of rainfall because, with proper cultivation, it will not be lost, whereas some of the latter will run away in floods. It is possible to increase the soil moisture to a depth of six feet or more in a year of average rainfall by surface cultivation. What a vast reservoir this will be for a crop the succeeding year. Summer tillage and irrigation accomplish the same results in the drier sections. In the one case water is stored in reservoirs in the soil while in the other, reservoirs are built on top of the ground. It has been proven that one is about as expensive as the other, and that both are equally good in increasing plant production. But irrigation cannot be practiced in all localities, while there is practically no limit to the area of summer tillage. The storage capacity of the soil is worth more than all the wealth that all the nations can secure by means of artificial reservoirs.

So much for the storage capacity of the soil under conditions of proper cultivation. Given poor cultural conditions there is nothing that likes to rid itself of moisture so quickly as "just dirt." It will soon be as dry as if run through a wringer. Just leave the plowed land unharrowed or let disced and harrowed land bake and conditions are as nearly ideal as can be given on the farm for taking moisture out of the ground. Prof. King, of the University of Wisconsin, has given some figures along this line. He conducted experiments for the purpose of finding out the amount of moisture that would be lost through evaporation from a square foot of ground within twenty-four hours. A metallic tube, one foot square, was placed in a tank of water which was so protected that there could be no evaporation or loss of water excepting through this tube. The tube was five feet long, filled with soil from top to bottom and submerged four feet in the water, thus compelling all the water that came to the surface, to pass through one foot of the soil by capillary attraction. It was found that the evaporation for ten consecutive days through this one foot of soil was exactly one and one-half quarts of water. By lifting the tube one foot higher, making it necessary for the moisture to rise two feet by capillary attraction the loss was found to be a little more than one quart every twenty-four hours. The tube was then lifted to three feet and then to four and the loss by evaporation was found to be about one pint. This evaporation took place from a smooth surface. Had there been a soil mulch on top the loss of moisture would have been very little.

This experiment illustrates very nicely the way of soil moisture. Much depends upon the physical condition of the field. Dry soil resists moisture while a moist soil attracts it. Rain falling on a well tilled field instead of evaporating immediately will soak deeper into the subsoil to be in reserve when needed.

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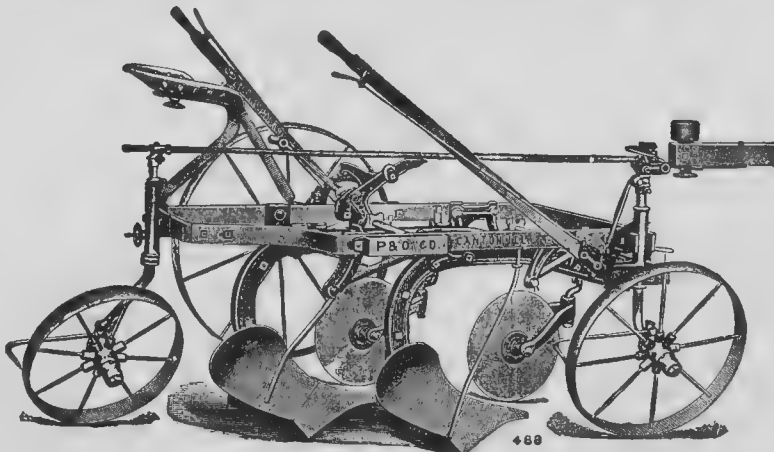


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CANTON PLOWS

It is pretty hard to find Strength and Durability, Ease of Operation and Lightness of Draft combined in one implement, but this was accomplished in building the Diamond. That it is strong and durable is evidenced by the fact that thousands of the first ones sold are in operation to-day.

Remember! P.&O. Canton Plows have stood the test for two-thirds of a century. We have long since passed the experimental stage.



P. & O. CANTON DIAMOND GANG.

By means of the patented Automatic Controlling device, the rear wheel is locked rigidly in position while plowing and released automatically in turning. On the Diamond, the driver can "back up" or turn a square corner without touching a lever. That feature alone is sufficient to prove that the Diamond is easy to operate.

Write for catalog illustrating this and other styles of plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., made in our factory.

WE contend that P. & O. bottoms are the best ever put on a plow. Best for cleaning and best for turning a nice furrow. Every farmer knows that the style of plow bottoms has much to do with draft. Every farmer knows also that properly turned soil means increased yield. Ask any user of P. & O. Canton Plows what he thinks of the quality of work done by them.

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Poultry at the Edmonton Exhibition.

A summer poultry show is an event that is not ordinarily the most attractive. The exhibit of poultry at the Edmonton fair last week was, however, good for this season of the year. There were some very good birds and some very poor ones. The extremes were very far apart so far as quality was concerned. E. N. Barker, Edmonton, did the judging, the awards being made by comparison instead of by the score card method. The exhibitors were all local with the exception of A. H. Karran, Ft. Saskatchewan, who showed Black Orpingtons. Knowles Bros., of Edmonton, had an especially fine exhibit. These men have a large poultry establishment just out of the city. Some of the other exhibitors were: Mr. Widdis, Edmonton, and I. Barker, Strathcona, Brown Leghorns; F. Garbutt, Mrs. M. A. Taylor, and R. McPherson, all of Edmonton, showed Buff Orpingtons; A. H. Karran showed Black Orpingtons; W. E. Bradburn, and F. Taylor, Edmonton, showed Wyandottes; McKay & Co., showed Plymouth Rocks.

Poultry Literature a Century Ago.

In the year 1802 there was published the fourth edition of a book written some years previously by Arthur Young, the celebrated agriculturist, in which there are some extremely interesting notes on the management of poultry. The book contains over six hundred pages, only two of which are devoted to poultry—a striking instance of the position then occupied by this branch of agriculture.

'Poultry are an article of luxury,' says the author, 'for which the little farmer never obtains an adequate price. He had better allow his wife a certain annual sum for pin-money than suffer her to keep these devourers. The best, whitest and sweetest chickens are the common barn-door fowls; they may be improved in size. Best breeders and layers, Dorkings and Polanders; they make large fowls, but of a yellowish ivory white. The Shagbills or Duke of Leeds breed, the largest we had, are worn out. The Chittigongs, or Malay fowls, are very large and coarse, fit only for soup, but they lay very fine large eggs. Four hens to a cock or five at the most. Hens set twenty-one days. Leave plenty of eggs in the nest when you desire them to sit. Take away the strongest chicks as hatched, securing them in wool, until the whole are hatched and strong enough to be cooped. Hens to be cooped near, as they may kill each other's chickens. Young poultry feed by themselves, or under coops, as the large are apt to tread the smaller to death. Feed the chickens with split grouts at first, afterwards with tail wheat. The best food for this kind, barley: to fatten them, barley or wheat meal and milk. Boiled barley or malt, toast and ale, to make the 'hens lay in winter. The true shape of the hen and cock, short-legged and long-bodied, but plump.' This is all that was written on the management of fowls, and any one who could have hatched and reared successfully must indeed have been able to read between the lines.

'Ducks set thirty days. One drake to five ducks. They begin to lay in February, and must be well attended, or they will lay their eggs abroad. Ducks set over eleven to fifteen eggs. To be watched and fed when they leave the nest. When hatched, trim the down off

the tails of the ducklings, feeding first with barley meal and ground malt. Water in broad dishes, that the ducklings may not go to the pond too soon, whither they must not be allowed to go, at their full liberty, until a month old at least. A duck with young ones, always to be kept away from the others, being allowed plenty of clean water and straw. Ducks are great devourers of any kind of victuals, but will make a poor figure without corn. In the acorn season they will get very fat, and do not eat amiss; fed with the offal of the slaughter-house they acquire the color and flavor of the wild fowl. The Rhone breed, from France, are bigger but coarser-fleshed, and not so fine flavored as our own; they cross well with our English breed.

'An exception must be made in favor of geese, which will graze to advantage, and make much good manure; they are, besides, useful in the farmyard for giving alarm at nights. One gander to five geese, setting and management similar to the duck. The goose carries straw in her bill, as a sign she is about to lay, and must then have a nest prepared for her. Give chopped cabbage, lettuce, or carrots, and some corn or oats, particularly when they set; for the young ones chopped livers and meal. Not to be sent out to graze too early, and always fed before turning out, lest they wander beyond their strength, which is the occasion of many being lost every year. Suffolk geese as good as any. A goose fattens well on oats, in six weeks, littered down with clean straw; if from the stubbles in two or three weeks.

'Turkeys, a staple article in Norfolk, where the good wives send their hens to some cock kept in the neighborhood, to avoid the charge of keeping a stallion. Hen covers eleven or more eggs, according to the size, and will steal a nest abroad unless watched. Feed with curd, barley, meal, ants' eggs, etc. Keep the brood up a month, turning out a few hours in a day, in a secure place, taking care the hen does not drag through the wet grass, she being entirely careless of them. Give skimmed milk to drink. The practice of cold bathing young turkeys and giving them a peppercorn is merely notional. Keep very clean and dry, and prevent the young from scouring, which is fatal. Gravel, boiled flesh meat, chopped up, is strengthening, both to young turkeys and chickens.'—Illustrated Poultry Record, England.

The correspondent of an exchange gives a cure for egg-eating on the part of dogs. He says that the best cure he has found is to dissolve a little caustic soda in water, and put the nest eggs into the liquid. Take them out, let them dry, and put back into the nests. (The caustic soda will not harm the fowls). When the dog takes any of these eggs into his mouth, he will drop them like a hot coal as soon as the moisture of his mouth begins to dissolve the caustic soda. After a few days the dog will fight shy of all eggs.

We have frequently urged that for the production of eggs for table use the rooster should be kept out of the flock. Infertile eggs keep better than fertile ones. This fact has recently found new corroboration in England. At a recent meeting of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held in London, some interesting facts were stated concerning bacteria in eggs, as a result of chemical and bacteriological studies on this question. The eggs dealt with were those of two varieties of the ordinary domestic fowl, viz., Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. The investigations were made in all cases within 48 hours of the eggs being laid. The bacteriological examination of sixty-three eggs showed the presence of thirty-five species of bacteria. Of twenty-six fertilized eggs eleven had a greater number of bacteria in the yoke and nine in the white, while in six the numbers were almost equal. In nine unfertilized eggs only one white and three yolks showed the presence of organisms. The opinion was given that for storage purposes unfertilized eggs were far preferable to the fertilized.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGs, best layers, non setters. Strain imported from largest poultry fanciers of United States, pen consists of 1st prize winners, Brandon Winter Fair and provincial Poultry Fair, Portage la Prairie. English Red Caps birds of beautiful plumage and old English favorite. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, 2 settings \$5.00. Imperial Pekin Ducks \$2.00 per 11. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 2nd prize cockerel, Brandon Winter Fair, eggs 25c. each. No 2nd pens (our motto) one quality and that the best. Only limited supply of eggs for sale, John Bullied, Rosedale Farm, Carleton Place, Sask.

MAPLE LEAF "REDS" and "Buff Rocks" are winners.—At Brandon under Sharpe Butterfield, Canada's best judge on Reds. 10 entries 9 prizes. At Regina on "Reds" 6 firsts, 1 second, 1 third and "special" for best pen variety. On Buffs 2 entries 1 first, 1 second and "special" for best Buff Rock in show. All winners in pens. Eggs \$2 and \$3 setting. Buchanan, Oakville, Manitoba.

WEST'S Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that win. Down goes the price, the quality remains the same. Eggs for the balance of the season at half price, \$3.00 per 30. Remember nearly all the winners at the late winter and summer shows are hatched in June and July. All this year's breeders for sale cheap. Yearling hens, \$2 each; two year old hens, \$1 each. Order at once. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas. Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guinea, Toulouse, Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., breeder of S.C. B. Minorcas, the kind that lay and wins prizes for you, will sell eggs after May 24 at \$1 per 13. Roman duck eggs \$2.50 per 11 eggs. I also have a nice litter of pedigreed Yorkshire pigs for sale reasonable.

EGGS FOR SALE, from prize winners at Iowa's best shows, in 1908. I won 35 premiums on 38 birds at Dubuque and Cedar Rapids Iowa. S.C.R.I. Reds at \$2.00 for 13. R.C.W. Leghorns at \$1.50 for 13. F. H. WIENEKE, Stony Mountain, Man.

T. A. McINNIS, Regina, Sask. Choice White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rock breeding stock for sale, \$5.00 a trio during July and August.

BARRED ROCK and S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS now ready for shipment. Bred and raised on separate farms. Correspondence invited. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

BLACK LANGSHANS, bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Langshan specialists Cockerels for sale. Also Eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs from two pens (not related.) large birds. Heavy winter layers, \$2.00 per setting, three for \$5.00. A. C. McLennan, Crystal City.

A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man. breeder of all leading varieties of land and water fowls pigeons, bantams, canary birds and collie dogs.

SILVER WYANDOTTES only.—Eggs \$1.50 per 13. From best of matings. Rd. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, a lot of fine cockerels at half price. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting.—W. F. Scarth & Sons, Virden, Man.

EGGS for hatching from strain of U. R. Fishel's and Geo. Plunkett's white Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. Alan Gayton, Manitou, Man.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man. Ayrshires, Berkshires, and W. P. Rocks, is now booking orders for eggs.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Farm run, only breed kept. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$3.00 per 50, and \$5 per 100. C. A. Hamilton, Balcarres, Man.

EXPRESS PAID on first prize S.C. Br. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100.—D. Hilts, Rocanville, Sask.

HOUDANS. Absolutely non-sitters. Winners of all prizes offered at Regina Show. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. J. J. BUCHANAN, Moose Jaw.

WHITE Wyandottes Eggs for sale, from prize winning stock, 13 eggs \$1.50, 100 eggs \$10.—J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 111, Winnipeg, Man. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per set of 13. Write your orders now.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Correspondence promptly attended to.

LEA'S, late Hodgkinson's prize winning Barred Rocks; stock for sale at all times. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Man.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.—J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. Embden Gander, two Turkey Hens, few B.R. Cockerels, four Buff Cochins Bantam Hens, three Game Hens, pair Partridge Cochins, \$4; Houdan Cock, \$2; pair Red Jacobins, pair Mottled Trumpeters, pair Pouter, \$2.50 each pair; Collie Pups, Canary birds.—A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man.

WILLIS'S BARRED ROCKS wins at Regina Show the Lieut. Governors' \$100 Challenge Cup with Medals for 3 years consecutively, 1909. Eggs per sitting \$3.00 for choice, \$2.00 others. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes \$1.50 bus. Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask.

JOHN STRACHAN Pope, Man., (formerly Crandall, Man.) Breeder of prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes, S.C. Black Minorcas and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching that will hatch from mated birds. Write for prices that will surprise you.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. I have mated up my pens to bring results for prize winners. I am in a position to sell any amount of Eggs and stock.—J. B. OBER, Brandon, Man.

BARRED P. ROCKS, Bradley strain, eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 40; Pekin ducks eggs \$2.00 per 10. Breeding stock all sold. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. K. C. McKenzie, Ridgeway, Man.

MRS. SHEPPARD, Letellier, Man. Toulouse Geese, M. Bronze Turkey eggs, 25c. each. Light Brahmas, few settings, \$2 for 13. Stock second to none in Province.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man., has Barred Plymouth Rocks, very fine birds bred from H. W. Hodgkinson's prize winning strain eggs For sale at \$2 per setting.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—My laying stock at \$1 each for 5 birds or more. Two splendid cockerels at \$5 each. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., W. Wyandottes, S.C. B. Minorcas, R.C. Brown Leghorns, Gol. Duckwing Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 13.

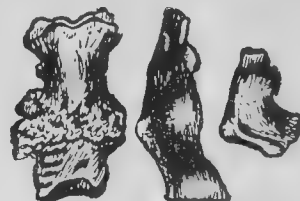
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Scores as high as 95 points. First, second, and third prize winners in all sections at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, 1909. Now booking orders for eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5 per 30. Some choice cockerels for sale.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Fannystelle, Man.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies

Puppies for Sale; also 100 Buff Orpington Hens. \$1 each. W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.



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Permanently Cures Spavins, Ring-bones (except low Ringbone), Splint, Curb, Sidebone, Thoroughpin, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Bog Spavin, Tendonitis, Sweeney, Hip and Shoulder Lameness, Wind Puffs, Thickened Neck Glands and all Bony Enlargements and growths.

We have so much confidence in the Wonderful Curative Powers of Spavline that a Signed Guarantee accompanies each Bottle. You get your money if it fails.

It does not bluish or destroy the hair on parts. Horse may be worked or given light driving while being cured. Price \$3.50 per bottle at all Drug Stores or prepaid to any address on receipt of price by W. M. HAMILTON, Druggist, Neepawa, Man., sole distributing agt. for the West.

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Do not throw away your money in buying a new Razor because your old one will not work, but buy a tin of our "Perfection Razor Paste," which will keep your Razor in perfect cutting condition and with care will last a lifetime. If your Hardware Dealer does not handle it, send us 25c. and we will forward same post paid.

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Alfalfa Growing in Southern Alberta.

By Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston.

You wished to know if alfalfa could be grown successfully in this district. Yes, as can be seen by any one who cares to pay a visit to my farm, situated six miles due east of Cardston. I have about twenty acres that looks well at the present writing, sown as follows: Part of it in 1906, 1907 and 1908, and I am going to sow from three to four acres more this season.

I have been experimenting with alfalfa and clovers for the past nine years. It is only during the past three years that I have had success. That alfalfa and clovers are now a success goes without saying, and I will treat them briefly and separately.

You might ask what I call successfully. Well, when a farmer can raise a little better than six tons of alfalfa at two cuttings per acre, which, in the opinion of most of our scientific agriculturists, is the best forage plant that is known today, (this was done on my farm last year, and I think it looks fully as well this season), I would call that successful for a semi-arid country without the use of irrigation.

The reason I failed to raise alfalfa from the start, in my opinion, was due to three causes—sowing on new land, lack of inoculation, and heavy pasturing in the fall and winter.

will check weed growth and stimulate root growth, in the young alfalfa. Anyone who doubts the use of inoculation would do well to visit the experimental farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge or write the superintendents for information on that line.

CLOVERS.

I have both red and alsike, and they are both doing well. Up till last year I had only small plots, and these plots were sown June, 1906, and so far as I can judge, both clovers are as good today as at any time since they were sown. I may say that the land was treated the same and sown at the same time as the alfalfa.

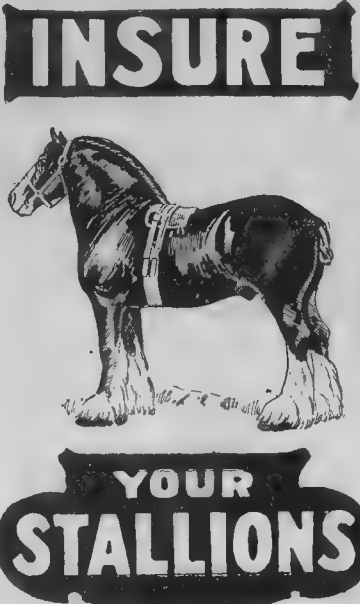
Last year, 1908, I went just one step farther and sowed about two acres of alsike, under ordinary field conditions, without manure, and I am pleased to state that it far exceeds my expectations. This season I am going to sow another 5 pounds of red clover beside the alsike, under field conditions, and I have no doubt as to its success.

Now, Mr. Editor, with the assurance that alfalfa and clovers can be grown in large quantities and upon nearly all of our soils, there is no reason why we should not remain with the best fall wheat district in the world. But we can have the best

Threshermen's Short Course.

The second annual two week's short course in steam and gasoline engineering for western threshermen and farmers, held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, came to a close on June 30. Fifty-four men took the work this year as against thirty-five last year, which proves the popularity of the course. The work is designed to be of help to those who are actually engaged in operating engines and all those who take the work must have had some experience in running an engine—a working knowledge of engines is necessary in order to get the greatest good from the work. The new mechanics building at the College is complete for the teaching of a threshermen's engineering course from a practical standpoint. In the large engineering hall there has been assembled an outfit of steam and gasoline engines, brake apparatus, valve models, and such other fixtures as are necessary for demonstration purposes. The course embraces the study of the generation of steam; boilers: their construction, safe working pressure, horse power, tube work and other repairs, boiler mountings, feed pumps, injectors, etc.; steam engine construction: valve setting, testing both brake and indicated horse power, the proper handling; gasoline engine construction and operation; types, carburettors, ignition devices, indicated and brake horse power tests. The Short Course was in charge of Prof. A. R. Greig and Instructor W. J. Brandon.

Baron Stanley, the first prize yearling Clyde stallion at the Edmonton exhibition, owned by T. J. Scott,



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Manitoba Farmers in attendance at the Threshermen's Short Course in Steam and Gasoline Engineering, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

I would advise anyone contemplating raising alfalfa first to select a piece of land that is well drained, that is, a piece of land that the water does not stand on. Second, have a piece of land from which three or more crops have been taken, so that it is well pulverized. Third, have a good summer fallow dressed with from five to ten loads of well rotted manure per acre (more would be better); plow in May or June and to the depth of 6 to 7 inches; harrow down at once to conserve moisture; disc and harrow during the summer to destroy weeds as they appear; the following spring, as soon as the land can be worked, disc and harrow as before,—this will warm up the land and destroy weeds.

Seed should be secured of good germinating qualities, free from weed seeds, especially dodder seeds. It can be sown either broadcast or with a drill, at the rate of from 12 to 15 pounds per acre. I prefer a drill and put it down to about an inch. Sowing should not be done until danger of frost is over, as alfalfa plants are tender when young.

Do not sow alfalfa with a nurse crop. On the most of our western farms there will be enough weeds to form a nurse crop, or, better named, a murder crop.

Inoculation will be necessary in most cases. This can be supplied by sowing broadcast from one to two hundred pounds of dirt from an established alfalfa field; and can be applied before or at the time of seeding.

During the growing season, the mower should be run over once or twice to clip off the weeds. This

dairying country to go with it. This leads up to another enterprise, that of hog raising, which is only a side issue with us at present.

Alfalfa Near Estevan.

The Estevan Mercury says: "Practical experience is gradually dispelling the popular error that alfalfa will not grow in this district, and this year there are many farmers making their first efforts toward assuring a yearly supply of this valuable crop. A firm believer in the possibilities of alfalfa is J. A. Brown, who, on his farm north east of town, is now showing a fine patch in its second season. His son, I. B. Brown, of Bienfait, has three acres for a start, all doing well. This season A. Haase is seeding 15 acres to alfalfa, and by next year it is expected that there will be many fields well started. It is claimed by those who have had experience in growing alfalfa that the soil in this district is better adapted to its growth than to the growth of hard grain, and that once the supply of grass is assured, the Estevan district will be a paradise for the stock raiser."

If we could count on all the chickens hatched reaching maturity, chicken raising would be a remarkably remunerative industry, but the annual death-rate in this industry is very heavy; hence arises the necessity for the utmost care in tending while they are growing if we wish to be successful and make them pay.

North Battleford, was sold on the grounds to Thos. E. Low, of Lloydminster for \$1,200. This is a most promising yearling and was bought by Mr. Scott from Dan Osborne, of Fleming, Sask., at the Brandon Winter Fair.

Experimental Farm Excursions.

At the annual convention of the Alberta Fairs Association in Calgary last winter, Mr. Hutton, Superintendent of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, brought up the matter of the provincial government taking charge of the arranging for excursions to each of Alberta's two Farms. The idea was accepted by the convention and as a result the first excursion, to Lacombe, is to be held on July 20, and one to the Lethbridge Farm a few days later.

We scarcely need to emphasize the value of these excursions. The rates from nearly all points along the railway lines leading to these places are so low that few can afford to miss the opportunity of taking advantage of them. There are many things of interest at the Farms. The superintendents will have guides to show and explain to the visitors the different experiments that are under way and short addresses by capable men will also be given. The trip will be invaluable to any farmer in the province. He can see at first hand what is being done at the Farms and if he puts into practice what he sees he cannot help but be profited.

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A GOOD FARMING CONTEST.

A big attraction held under the auspices of the Rockwood Agricultural society this year is the good farming contest, for which the society is offering first, second and third cash prizes for the best kept farm in the district, which includes the northern row of townships in Rosser and the electoral division of Rockwood. The Meadow Lea society also gives prizes for a similar contest. In addition to the cash prizes offered with this competition, the Stonewall Argus has donated a silver cup valued at \$75, which will be open to all competitors in the district. A cut of this cup is reproduced herewith.

Under the rules adopted by the Rockwood Agricultural society, it is provided that each competitor must be farming at least 80 acres, except in the case of the special prizes for residents of Stonewall, and they must not have less than 40 acres under crop. Entries are to be in the hands of the secretary by July 10, and it is expected that judging will take place between July 25 and August 10. Ira Stratton, of Stonewall, was largely instrumental in getting the two societies to arrange the contest, and he has undertaken as an annual contribution to arrange transportation for the judges. Among other good farming prizes offered are the following; Best kept roadside, with one-half mile front; best farm crops; and best kept house surroundings in both Rockwood district and the town of Stonewall.

An American Tribute to the Country Fair.

This is the way in which the New York Mail delivers itself in praise of the American county fair:—

The roots of the national life are still in the soil. The typical American is either a farmer, a farmer's son, or a farmer's grandson. As Elihu Root says, great men are not easily reared on pavements. So long as this is so, the county fair—this is the season of the county fair—must remain the most significant American social institution. It happens, also, that it is perhaps the most attractive of our institutions.

A county fair is attractive and significant for many reasons. It is the harvest home of the district, and, by that token, heir of all the harvest home traditions, Christian or pagan, and beneficiary of the deep satisfaction that comes from hard work well done, its results in sight. It is the countryside's chief reunion of the year—the place for busy neighbors to renew their acquaintances, for the city man to revive the associations of his youth, for the young folks to prosecute those courtships which may be considered a part of nature's weighty routine. The county fair is also the seed ground for the politician, where he meets and greets the rural constituencies, shakes them by the hand, and in skilful, non-political

speeches recommends himself to bucolic favor, as a man and a brother. As a side issue, there are the cheap-jack booths, the jugglers, the minstrels, the confidence men, not important in themselves, and yet declaring by their presence the kinship of the county fair with the fairs of medieval Europe and the gatherings of humanity in all countries and all times.

One advantage, at least the American county fair has over all similar institutions in other lands—it is held at the time of the year when it is a delight to be alive.

N. A. Walker & Sons, of Carnegie, Man., needing a few teams of good horses a number of years ago, found prices high, so decided to add a little more to the investment and bought registered Clyde mares. Since then they have added a few imported fillies to their bunch, and they now have nine registered mares, six of which are imported. Five of the mares have fine foals this year. They are so well pleased with their investment that they are now importing three more mares from Scotland. These mares are all in foal to noted stallions. The Farmer wishes the Messrs. Walker success in their enterprise. They have a particularly fine two-year old stallion for sale now. See advertisement.

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will make more money for you, save you more work and pay for itself over and over again for more years than any other separator made at any price. Hundreds of thousands of cow owners using the Empires will tell you to get an Empire if you want the most dollars from your dairy. Send for names of Empire users in your State. No matter what you have planned to buy in the way of a separator, don't decide until you have seen the Empires.

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will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

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Seedlings for Windbreaks; Seed Potatoes; Rhubarb; Asparagus and Bulbs for Fall Planting.

The Struggle for Larger Yields.

A single mail has just brought us three letters, one from a Holstein breeders' association, one from an Ayrshire association, and one from a Jersey association. The burden of each letter is similar; it is the story of what the individual cows of the particular breed represented have been able to produce when put under actual test. Each breed is struggling for the supremacy in large yields.

We, of course, recognize the fact that the conditions under which these tests are made are considerably different from those that surround commercial dairying on the average farm. The average dairyman must ask, first of all: What is the most practicable method, and what will bring in the greatest return with the least outlay of labor and money. The man who is striving to break records does not, as a rule, ask this question, nor does the association behind him enquire on this point when his record is reported.

Yet the struggle for supremacy among the dairy breeds throws into a prominent light a very important fact. It is the fact that each one of these breed associations—made up in the main of the most practical dairy-men on the continent—has come to the conclusion that high yield per cow is the cornerstone upon which the greatest success in dairying is to be built up.

This is a fact that every dairyman, no matter how small, should keep in mind. It is performance that counts. And the performance must be known with comparative accuracy. This is what makes the testing of the individual cows in the dairy herd so important.

Building up a Dairy Herd in a New Community.

The close of this present year will have seen the opening up of a great number of new creameries in the three prairie provinces. It has ever been the contention of the Nor'-West Farmer that whenever conditions are favorable and enough people are interested, a creamery should be established. A number of really practical difficulties, however, present themselves, not the least of which is the securing of sufficient cows after the creamery is started. The Lloydminster people are finding themselves "up against" the cow-shortage problem. They have a new creamery association and find that now their greatest need is good cows. The secretary has taken the matter up with the Saskatchewan provincial government, endeavoring to get governmental aid for bringing in cows of good dairy type. W. A. Wilson, Supt. of Dairying, in reply has stated that at present there is no appropriation for this work but offers some splendid suggestions for building up a herd of dairy cows in just such localities. The Alberta government are offering to pay freight charges in connection with the bringing in of pure-bred dairy animals from the eastern provinces on the payment by the buyer of \$5.00 per head. Mr. Wilson's letter to the Lloydminster creamery, in part, as follows:

"I think the policy of the farmers should be to raise their own stock, and by a judicious system of breeding and selection they could eventually work into a splendid line of dairy or dual purpose cows. It would be to their interest to unite in some definite policy as to what breeds would be best suited for the needs of the individual and the district, and then the entire community breed from this stock. Where the community is thus united on one particular breed, there is little difficulty in obtaining a change of blood in the sire, and the small farmer is thus placed in a position where he can secure this desired change with very little expense. Several farmers might unite with advantage in purchasing a sire of the desired breed, and when his usefulness to those particular

farmers has terminated an exchange could be made with their neighbors. With the system of community breeding there would be little necessity of going out of one's district to secure a change of blood when required. Generally speaking, for our western conditions, the dual purpose cow has many advantages. By persistent milking and selection from the best stock, a splendid strain of dairy Shorthorn can be developed. Now that a creamery will soon be in operation in Lloydminster, a special opportunity will be given all farmers to test their cows for butter-fat production, and thereby ascertain the value of each individual cow in the herd. The unprofitable cow can be prepared for the butcher, and the heifer calves from the largest milk producers will take her place."

Saskatchewan Creameries Doing Well.

We are glad to note that a number of the creameries in Saskatchewan are doing better this year than in preceding seasons.

The Moosomin creamery, for instance, is doing exceptionally well this season and the prospects are that the out-put will approximate fifty thousand pounds. Below is given the weekly make for 1908 to June 20th and 1909 to same date.

Week ending	1908	1909
May 16th	166 lbs.	231 lbs.
May 23rd	208 lbs.	465 lbs.
May 30th	571 lbs.	704 lbs.
June 6th	752 lbs.	1173 lbs.
June 13th	768 lbs.	1836 lbs.
June 20th	1224 lbs.	2231 lbs.

With the united support of the farmers in the district for the balance of the season, there is little reason to doubt the season's results. The demand for butter is quite brisk and at a good price. Practically the whole output of butter to date has been disposed of and at such a price that assures the farmers of a good return for cream supplied.

For the first three weeks of June Langenburg creamery shows a splendid increase in the make of butter as compared with the corresponding period 1908. The figures are given below:—

Week ending	1908	1909
June 6th	3052 lbs.	3332 lbs.
June 13th	3240 lbs.	4838 lbs.
June 20th	3934 lbs.	4672 lbs.

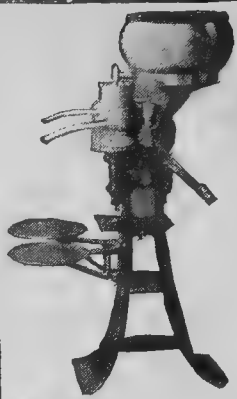
There is every reason to believe that this creamery this year will have an output of 100,000 pounds or over, providing the weather conditions are suitable and the farmers take precautions to maintain the milk flow by proper feeding during the latter part of the season.

For the first six weeks of the summer season the Birch Hills creamery has turned out over 17,000 pounds of butter. At the present time there are about 140 patrons on the list and the output is gradually increasing. For week ending May 19th, 4,690 pounds were made, and it is confidently expected that the summer season's make will be about 100,000 pounds. The feed for stock at the present time is all that can be expected, and the farmers are being urged to take precautions to maintain the milk flow during the latter part of the season, as a large output at the creamery will increase their net returns in so far as the manufacturing cost per pound of butter can be considerably reduced where the make is large.

Faculty of Agriculture in Alberta University.

At a recent meeting of the Senate of Alberta University, it was decided to incorporate a faculty of agriculture in the university scheme. Work will probably be done in this department in September, 1910, and preparations will be made to this end during the ensuing year.

James Guild, Elkhorn, Man.—"I consider yours the best agricultural paper in Western Canada."



The Coming Universal Use of DE LAVAL Cream Separators

The same economical considerations which have already brought about the practically universal use of creamery and factory sizes of DE LAVAL Cream Separators are absolutely certain to accomplish the same result in the use of farm and dairy sizes of such machines within the next five years. This is no mere advertising claim but the simple statement of a conclusion based on the logic of facts as positive as to outcome as the solution of a mathematical problem.

The DE LAVAL factory separator was invented 31 years ago and commenced to come into creamery use 28 years ago. Within a few years the original patents began to expire. 15 years ago there were a dozen makes of power cream separators on the market. To-day the use of DE LAVAL factory machines exceeds 98% and is almost literally universal. It has been so for five years. No effort is longer made to sell any other make of power separator.

The DE LAVAL hand separator was invented 23 years ago and commenced to come into farm use about 20 years ago. As the earlier patents expired there were more than 30 makes of such machines on the market five years ago. To-day there are less than a dozen and not more than five which have a sale worth counting at all. Each year the number decreases and their sales become fewer and more difficult.

It makes an AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR whether the farm user of a separator uses the DE LAVAL or some other kind. It will make that difference this year and go on making it until a DE LAVAL is used. A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to explain this and is to be had for the asking, as well as an Improved DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

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Dairying in Alberta.

By "One of the Offenders."

The dairy industry in Alberta may be considered as having had its inception during the year 1897, when the Dominion Department of Agriculture took over the management of all but one of the creameries then in operation, the production of which during the year was 151,000 pounds of butter.

During the eleven years between 1897 and 1908 the dairy industry has assumed an importance not anticipated at its inception, reaching the fourth position in production by provinces of the Dominion, with 2,107,435 pounds of butter during 1908. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, when taking over the management of creameries in 1897, undertook for the patron to manufacture and market the butter at a cost of 4 cents per pound. New markets were secured and the industry placed upon a more stable foundation. Confidence in the management in districts suitable for mixed farming, the uncertainty of grain crops, long hauling distances to points of shipment, more remunerative prices than were obtained for dairy butter, and the almost unlimited free range which assisted greatly to produce butter cheaply were some of the factors which made an increase in the number to engage in dairying, and also the size of the herds of each. Dairying is conducted almost wholly on the C. & E. line between Calgary and Edmonton.

During the first few days after inception the increase in production was gradual. During 1900 there were 16 creameries and 2 cheese factories operated. Since 1900 the increase has been more rapid. During 1907 there were 51 creameries and 8 cheese factories operated, producing butter and cheese valued at \$550,400.

During 1906 the Provincial Department of Agriculture assumed the management of the creameries then operated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, operating under similar conditions as to cost of manufacture, etc. Fifty-one creameries were operated during 1908; 21 were under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture; the balance were either co-operative or operated by private enterprise.

The dairy industry has now assumed such proportions that it cannot be considered of little importance and treated as an insignificant side line of the farming operations.

Dairying should receive fair and unbiased treatment and its future carefully considered, as with the natural favorable climatic conditions, cheap roughage, grain, etc., the possibilities of attaining a prominence among the great financial enterprises of Alberta are probably beyond the most sanguine imagination of those now engaged in the industry. The foundation for the future must, to insure the greatest measure of success, be broad, deep and substantial.

The supply and demand for dairy products influence the selling price, but do not govern it, as the quality of the supply in comparison with that of the other butter on the same market also influences the selling price. A uniform quality of good flavored butter usually sells in preference to a supply which varies from butter of exceptional merit to that of inferior quality.

When using the word "quality" we understand it to mean butter of good flavor, body, texture and color, even in salting and put up in neat, attractive packages of full weight when it reaches the consumer.

The future of dairying in Alberta depends upon the ability of those engaged in it, and of practicing methods in the production which will return the greatest remuneration. Few enter dairying either for their health or pleasure, and no vocation can reasonably expect many adherents which does not yield an adequate

remuneration for time, energy and capital expended.

Creameries, to insure a low cost for hauling and manufacture, require to secure an adequate cream supply within reasonable hauling distances, and as the cost of manufacture and hauling are important factors they should not be overlooked. No one factor is the all important one, but we must rather study all conditions in order that the industry be complete in all and every detail. No industry should expect to attain either prominence or permanence which does not study conditions to fully perfect its organization of production and manufacture in order that the minimum be expended and the maximum be obtained.

Creamery patrons are responsible for the flavor of the cream supply, and should realize their responsibility in this respect, as well as the injustice to other patrons when cream either over-ripe or of poor flavor is accepted at the creamery and mixed with good cream, thereby affecting all cream with which it is mixed. Less injustice would result from one neighbor shipping No. 1 wheat in car lots, allowing another to mix No. 2 wheat with it for shipment, and resulting in lowering the value of one lot of wheat and enhancing the value of the other. In the case of the cream many may be affected; only one is injured in the latter case.

The profit derived by those engaged in the production of butter does not depend entirely upon the net price per pound of butter, the cost to manufacture or for hauling, but to a marked extent upon the ability of the cow and her owner to convert most economically rough fodder and grains into butter fat. In order to either maintain or increase the herd production, individual records (such as advocated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture) extending over the full milking period of each cow should be made, in order to learn which are the profitable and unprofitable members of the herd; also by introducing pure bred sires and keeping the heifer calves only from the best producers.

Creamery operators should early realize the necessity for co-operation to maintain and ensure cream of a high standard of excellence, otherwise where there are creameries in close proximity patrons will reply to a censure as to the quality of the cream by saying, "I will take my cream to — creamery, the management of which will accept it without comment." Such a practice by creamery operators is detrimental to the industry and one of the rocks upon which it may be wrecked.

Creamery operators, directors, cream haulers, etc., occupy responsible positions in that they are entrusted by the patrons of the respective creameries to courteously, honorably, conscientiously and to the best of their ability discharge the duties devolving upon them. Dairy and other literature is available to all and should be carefully studied in order that each may qualify himself to more capably fill the position and attain the high ideal which is not only the privilege but the duty of all.

It requires in some cases only a few words of commendation to stimulate greater effort and efficiency, but the reverse is equally true—a few thoughtless words of unjust censure may discourage further effort of the individual who has been striving to overcome what are to him almost unsurmountable difficulties.

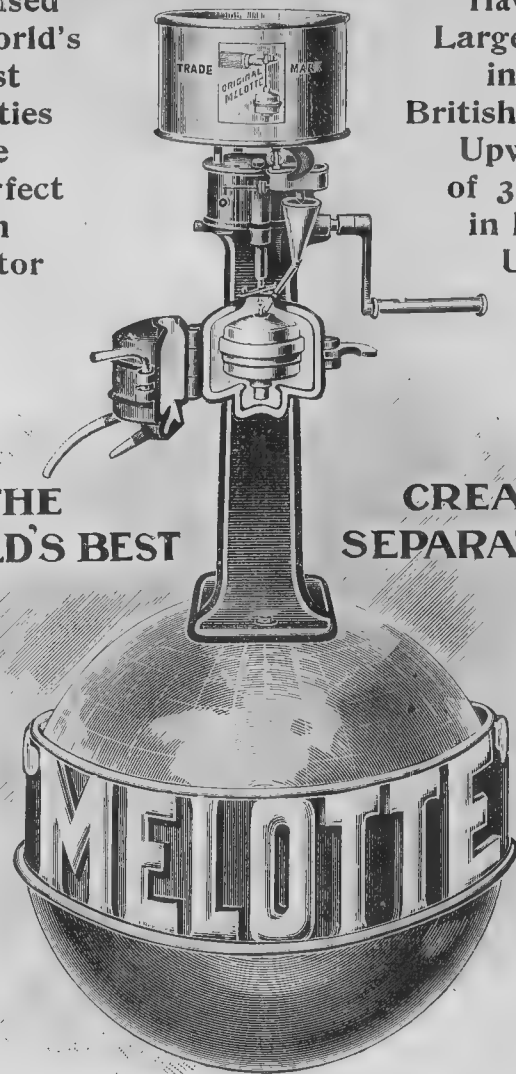
Is it not advisable to co-operate to a greater extent by taking an active and earnest interest in the welfare of those with whom we come in contact and encourage every effort so that a high standard of excellence may be attained?

The amount of knowledge possessed by the individual or the abil-

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STANDS EVERY KIND
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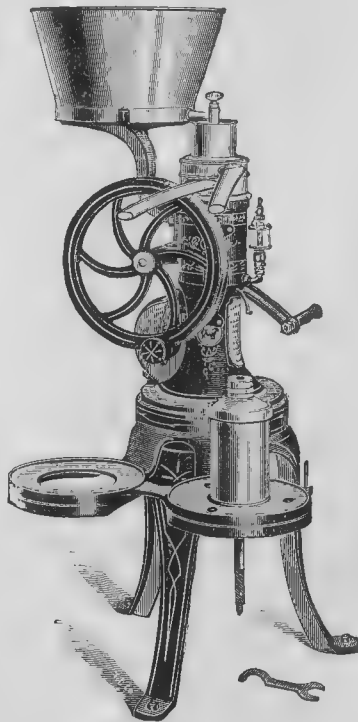
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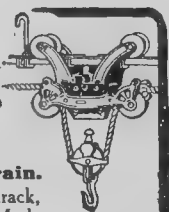


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ity to do things does not necessarily govern the measure of their worth. Carelessness and neglect may more than offset any natural or acquired ability. Ability unused is dangerous to the best interests of any industry, and will frustrate many attempts at advancement in that the force of example is responsible for many failures which would otherwise have been successes had the person possessing the ability to lead practiced those methods which he knew would result most advantageously. Is it reasonable to expect that individuals will employ methods advanced by another who does not deem them of sufficient importance to practice personally?

The responsibility of the individual depends upon his ability and the opportunities afforded of assisting those with whom he comes in contact.

Dairying in Alberta depends upon each and every individual endeavoring to foster and stimulate those practices which will make for greater advancement and permanency.

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.

Separator Notes.

The hand separator has revolutionized buttermaking upon the farm.

The hand separator makes possible an abundance of good feed for calves and pigs.

We could not get along without it, is the advice of practically all separator users.

A separator and five cows will often bring as much money as six cows by the old method.

When buying a separator get one of good capacity. It is more satisfactory in the long run.

The benefits of the hand separator are many. If you doubt this, ask some successful user.

If properly set and properly handled the separator will get much more butter-fat from the milk than can be got in any other way.

The majority of bad flavors in cream are acquired by absorption.

The prospects are for a markedly decreased production of butter and cheese in New South Wales. This is due to a drought along the coast, the chief dairying district.

It has been clearly demonstrated that where grain is fed to cows on pasture, they will not only give a larger flow of milk in summer, but also through the following winter.

Except with heavy milking Holsteins it is not profitable to milk cows three times a day. It will increase the flow of milk in other cows but not enough to pay for the extra expense of three milkings in place of two.

It is not profitable to run an engine to half its capacity, and the same thing applies to the cow. We should keep her up to her full capacity all the year around to make the greatest profit out of her. We have always fixed charges, which we must meet first from the cow's product, then the feed, and the balance is profit.

Twenty years ago, before the use of the Babcock became so widespread, physicians used to recommend the giving of one cow's milk to infants or those who had to subsist on a milk diet. When the Babcock came into use, it showed that the milk of one cow showed greater variation in fat than the milk of a herd or dairy, and for that reason the latter was to be preferred for infant feeding, as it did not tax the digestion of the child so much as one cow's milk.

The Canadian commercial agent in South Africa believes that Canada

should be able to establish a good market for butter on that continent. Last year the British colonies in South Africa imported nearly two million dollars worth of butter. Of this amount Canada sent about \$30,000 worth against none the year before. The agent says: "As all the Canada-Cape steamers are supposed to have cold storage, and the shipping rate from St. John to east London shows an advantage of 7s. 6 d. per ton over New York, 14s. 5 d. over the lines running from the English and continental ports, and is about equal to the Australian rates, there is no reason why the trade in this commodity should not be trebled or quadrupled. Some inquiries have been sent forward from cold storage firms, and some others are in communication, and also provision merchants, which may lead to further business. Canada should certainly be able to compete with such countries as France, Holland, the Argentine and Russia."

Clover and Alfalfa.

On page 693 of our last issue we referred to the success in clover and alfalfa growing attained by Joseph McGregor, of Manitou, Man., and promised to publish a letter from Mr. McGregor in this issue. His letter follows: "Yours of the 7th to hand re our success in growing clover and alfalfa."

"The first clover we sowed was in the spring of 1905. We sowed 'Mammoth Red' on a piece of stubble land, plowed the previous fall. We used about 20 lbs. per acre, and sowed broadcast without a nurse crop. We mowed it several times during the summer to keep down the weeds and let it go into winter with a good growth to hold the snow."

"This clover stood the winter well and started early the following spring. In 1906 we cut two good crops of hay and left it for another year. The following spring of 1907 was very dry and the clover did not come very well, consequently the crop was light and patchy, and we plowed it up after cutting one crop in 1907."

"I may say here that in the spring of 1906 we sowed 10 acres with clover and timothy with a nurse crop of oats, using 5 lbs. of clover and 4 of timothy. We got a very good catch from this, some of the clover coming in blossom after the grain was cut. The next spring the clover appeared to have come through the winter all right, but owing to dry hot weather it killed out during the spring in a great many places, the only stand at haying time being at the ends of the fields where there was more moisture, and here the crop was good. We consider that the killing was due to drouth, rather than to any fault of the clover."

"Although we had fair success by sowing with timothy, we think the better way is to sow the clover by itself without a nurse crop and run the mower over it several times to keep down the weeds."

"The sample of alfalfa which you saw was taken from a plot containing about an acre. This was sown as an experiment in 1908 at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre. It was sown about the first of June broadcast and harrowed in and was clipped several times during the summer to kill the weeds. It went into winter with a good growth and was covered with snow most of the winter."

"It has wintered well and has come up very uniform and even, but not quite so thick as you would like; still it is very satisfactory for the first crop, and we are well satisfied with the appearance of it at present. It is now (June 9) about 18 inches high on an average over the field, and it is our intention another year to sow a larger field of it."

"From our experience so far, we think it best to start with a small plot of an acre or two and if the results are satisfactory sow larger fields afterwards. I hope that this may be of some benefit to you and intending clover growers."

Simplest Cream Separator

This picture shows the extreme simplicity, lightness and durability of the sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. Easily washed thoroughly in three minutes. In the right hand is the bowl—as smooth inside as out. On the little finger is the dividing wall, the only piece used inside the Dairy Tubular bowl. The other piece is the bowl bottom. Tubular Cream Separator sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalog No. 146.



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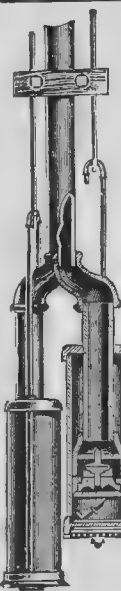
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Beware of the numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with Spelter. See your dealer or write,

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do better than those that come in the spring. We give them a few turnips and a little chop during the winter and in the spring they come out in fine shape and grow all summer. During the summer we give them a few turnips, with oat or barley straw the second winter and then feed them the next winter and market in the following June, or at about two and one-half years of age. With a fair price these steers will bring \$45 or \$50 each.

We started to ship cream last fall, about the middle of October, and up to June first we have shipped \$191 worth, the highest price being 30 cents per pound butter fat and the lowest 22 cents. The highest test was 47% butter fat and the lowest 31%. This may not seem to be a very good record for seven or eight cows but they are nearly all heifers and not at their best. I may also say that there are fourteen of us in the house to be supplied before any is sent away, and we certainly do not stint ourselves.

In feeding cattle for market, I feed turnips and straw, no chop until the middle of February, and then about half a gallon a day to start with. This is increased gradually until by the end of the month each steer is getting two gallons of meal at a feed. I feed chop first, twice a day, and feed hay when the weather gets so warm that they will not eat straw. We let all the cattle run loose, excepting the milk cows. Of course this method requires much less work than if each animal were stalled, and they keep cleaner. We have a watering tub in the partition between the two pens for loose cattle so that the cattle on both sides may drink just whenever they want to. The water is pumped in from the outside by a windmill, pipes being laid under the frost line to a 40 barrel tank in the stable from which other pipes lead to different parts. We do our feed chopping with windmill power and have the chop boxes upstairs with spouts leading to the passage ways below, out of the way but very handy.

At the east end of the stable may be noticed five pens. These are farrowing pens with moveable partitions. After farrowing these partitions can be removed and the room used for anything for which it may be needed. I keep five brood sows and raise all the pigs possible, two litters a year. For green pasture we have an acre and a half of brome grass and also put in about an acre and a half of rape for them each year. This year we have twelve acres and a half of peas and will thresh enough seed for fifteen acres next year. The remainder will be fed in the straw. Peas make a splendid feed for harvest and threshing time. We just throw a load into the pens and the pigs will do the rest. Peas will pay just as well as wheat and just as good a crop of wheat can be grown on pea stubble as on summer fallow.

There is one thing that I have not mentioned yet and that is the manure. I have done away with summer fallowing and seed down instead. By this way of working it is possible to seed down about 40 acres every year. This, with a rotation of crops, should keep a half-section in first rate shape. I now have 35 acres of pasture and 25 acres of brome grass and timothy. As soon as the hay is cut I can turn the stock on this and let them have the run of the whole 60 acres until fall. My plan is to fence a field and seed it down every year. By this way I believe that I can make as much as by growing all wheat, it will keep the place cleaner, the soil will not drift, and I believe will produce a better sample.

Pasture and a small grain ration produces cheap pork.

The opening months of this year were characterized in South Africa by the most liberal rainfall on record. The rainfall in January at Pretoria and Johannesburg was just on double that of any previous January.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. For sale four yearling Shorthorn Bulls. Rock bottom prices. Booking orders for Spring Pigs.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Rye grass seed.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

MCKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imported Baron's Pride—28855—.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man. breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfield, Man. breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

H. W. METCALF, Greenbank Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

P. M. BALLANTINE, Melrose Park Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Herefords and Yorkshires.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle.

PEKISKO HEREFORDS, at the ranch of S. M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishoro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

JOHN C. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire and Barred Rocks.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leg-horns. Write for prices.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

I. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires Young hogs for sale.

MCKELVIE & PORTERFIELD, Box 1063, Brandon, Man., breeders of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock from imported sires.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM, Souris, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. One young stallion rising three for sale, T. H. Perdue.

R. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Breeders and Importers of Ayrshire cattle. Write us for your wants.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of pigs for sale now.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

A. H. TRIMBLE, Lone Spruce Farm, Red Deer, Alta. Breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta. Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM J. G. Barron, Prop. Carberry, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Tattle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires, Some choice heifers for sale.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Stock by noted prize winners for sale. Port de Vendome, Champion Brandon Winter and Summer Fairs, at head of stud.

MORTSON BROS., Brandon, Man., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

J. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, (Royal Sittytton No. 57924 head of herd). Special value in high-class B.P. Rocks. Write early, all for sale.

A. D. HAMPTON, Hayfield, Manitoba, breeder of Leicester Sheep. Showed champion ewe, 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third at 1908 Brandon Fair. Stock for sale from imported sires.

W. SWITZER, Box 1076, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

P. A. SWITZER, Maple Leaf Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Reasonable terms and inspection invited.

JERSEY CATTLE.—Old Basing Farm, three miles east of Red Deer, Alta. C. A. Julian Sharman, proprietor. Correspondence and inspection invited.

JOHN ALSTON, Lake View Farm, Prince Albert, Sask., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

10 exceedingly large young Bulls, in fact the best quality I ever raised, sired by the great Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim." Show females of all ages. Clydesdales mares and fillies some imported; a grand entire coming 2; sired by King's Heir—Apply to PURVES THOMSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O., Man.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

RED POLLED CATTLE

"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, champion at four state fairs last year. Stock of all ages for sale.

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Young Stock of both Sexes always For Sale.

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BREEDER OF

Choice Hereford Cattle

Young Stock of both Sexes for Sale.

Herd headed by "Happy Christmas" the unbeaten champion at all the leading fairs for the past three years.



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Money refunded if Bruises, Cuts, Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Grease Heel, Chaps, Rope Burns and similar affections are not speedily cured with Bickmore's Gall Cure. Old, tried remedy for these troubles. At all Dealers. Be sure you get Bickmore's. Trade-mark on every box. Valuable Horse Book and liberal sample free if you'll send 6 cents for packing and postage. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian Distributors, 505 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA.

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Both sexes and all ages for sale.

Third shipment just arrived from the East.

A. H. TRIMBLE, RED DEER, ALTA.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



Butcher Cows and Heifers from Alberta Ready for Eastern Shipment.

The Development of the Western Live Stock Market.

The live stock market of Western Canada centres at Winnipeg. Data furnished the press by the stock yards officials show that last year the total number of cattle received were 170,088; hogs 145,269; sheep, 21,557. This does not represent all of the live stock produced on Western farms, but it does include practically all of the export stuff. Some range cattle go to Chicago that are not included in these figures.

favor the scheme, that the producer gets as much for his stuff when sold without feed and water as he would if selling were done on feed, because if the animals were fed and watered a less price would be paid, it has little weight in our opinion for several reasons. In the first place, absolute weight is not the only factor which governs—or which should govern—the selling price of a beast. The buyer is first of all attracted by the appearance, and no animal which reaches the Winnipeg yards from the ranges can look its best before having been fed and watered. While



C. P. R. Train Ready for Loading Export Steers.

Winnipeg's stock yards cannot be compared with any other large yards, that is to say, with such yards as are found at Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, etc. In the first place the Winnipeg yards are privately owned and in the second place all selling is done off cars on weights taken before an opportunity is given for feeding and watering. So far we know there is no other stock yard of any importance on this continent where this system of buying is in vogue. The unfairness of the system should be manifest to all. While the argument is put forward by those buyers who

from the butcher's standpoint, strictly speaking, perhaps the fatted steer will dress out the most profitably and make as good beef as the filled steer, such a gaunted animal is in an unnatural state. The local village butcher goes out to a nearby farmer and buys a steer. He sees him feeding in the pasture in a normal condition and pays for him what he is worth. At the present time the shipper to Winnipeg is denied the privilege of putting his animals back in their normal condition by feeding and watering and rest after a long shipment, and is forced to sell when



Their Last Trip Down the Chutes. Being Loaded for Liverpool.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

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HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

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Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
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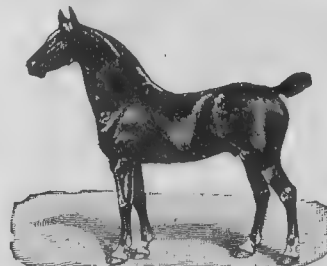
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I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
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Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

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Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

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We are offering at present a big selection of home bred and imported Clydesdale stallions at very tempting prices, comprising some big drafty stallions of different ages from prize winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous "Baron's Pride."

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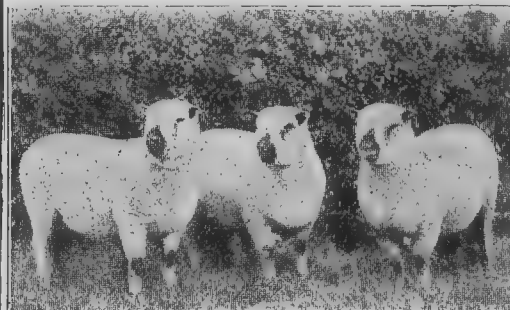
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I am offering Cows, Heifers and a few Young bulls.

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Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. Brown & Sons, Proprietors, Box 55, Portage la Prairie, Man.

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Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

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FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

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One choice heifer with heifer calf at foot, and Champion Princess Calf by Victor. Bulls always for sale.

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At HALF PRICE from Marples' Famous Champion Prize Herd.

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Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both Milk and Beef.

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GEO. KINNON
COTTONWOOD, SASKATCHEWAN
Breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Five Young Shorthorn Bulls for Sale



Ready for Loading.

the beasts are looking at their worst. This is one thing that should, and, we are informed, will, be remedied when the new stock yards are provided. We believe that the above mentioned conditions constitute a real grievance with stock raisers and shippers.

There is no doubt, also, that the C. P. R. Company comes in for some unjust criticism. It should, however, be remembered that the Winnipeg stock yards are private property of the C. P. Railway. This company have built them to use for their own unloading purposes, and on account of there not being any public yards or sheds provided, these yards have been converted into storage yards and, virtually, public yards. They do not provide all the facilities that should be provided by public yards, but, perhaps, they should not be expected to do this. Articles of incorporation have been filed for public union stock yards in St. Boniface, and everything now points to the early completion of same. Many facilities will be provided there that are not now available at the C. P. R. yards. More shed room will be provided and better feeding and watering conditions, and along with this will undoubtedly come the change in buying. Shipments will be subject to more competition and the live stock commission business will undoubtedly grow apace. Many farmers look with suspicion on commission men, while in reality they are in the very best position to secure favorable prices, or at least they should be if under a properly organized and operated stock yards exchange.

It is scarcely necessary to make mention of the great increase which has taken place in western live stock shipments during the past four years. In 1905, cattle receipts at Winnipeg were 90,663; in 1906, 130,426; in 1907, a drop to 100,200; and in 1908, 170,088 as mentioned in the beginning. The quality of stuff sent forward has also improved, if export statistics may be taken as an indication. In 1905, 53,972 head were exported, while in 1908, 91,045 head were sent abroad, this in the face of the great increase in local consumption from 25,376 in 1905 to 63,964 in 1908. The remainder were classified as feeders, going east and south, and as butchers going

east. Hogs have shown an increase in receipts over 100 per cent. since 1905, while sheep are not a very important factor from the standpoint of numbers received.

There are a number of points in the West which are bound to become great live stock shipping centres and will be developed in just the same sense as have South St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, and Chicago in the States. Winnipeg occupies somewhat the same relation in Western Canada as does Chicago in the States. Chicago has depended for her development upon the development of the other markets, and so is Winnipeg dependent upon the development of the western stock farms and western points of shipment. "Canadians" and "ranchers" are quoted well on the Old Country markets, but there is yet room for much improvement. Home consumption will probably increase in a greater ratio during the next few years on account of the rapidly increasing population, but it is our export market to which we should nevertheless give careful attention. A favorable opinion of Canadian products abroad will mean much to stimulate home prices. Chicago markets were at one time no better developed than are those of this West. The live stock markets in the States developed because of the great country behind them. We have as great a country which is capable of as great development, and it is bound to come.

It may be that the laws governing the relation between master and servant vary slightly in the different provinces of Canada; still they are not likely to be very greatly different. In view of this fact a ruling recently given in Quebec is of some interest. In this case three men were engaged by a certain lumbering company but they subsequently engaged with another company and went to work for the latter. The original employers had the men arrested, and, on their pleading guilty, they were sentenced to a fine and costs amounting to \$22, and in default of immediate payment, to five weeks in prison.



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Herd headed by Jill Stamford. This bull won 2nd at the Dominion Fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon Fair, 1908. Several bulls the get of my champion hip bull Allisliis, (in.p.) for sale.

Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages.

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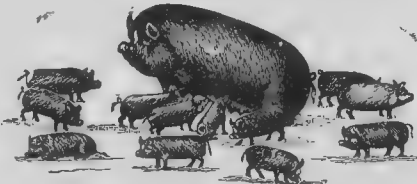
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I have another good shipment of Clydesdales from Scotland. All visitors welcome. See these animals before purchasing elsewhere, as prices will be found defying competition—business conducted personally.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of REGISTERED BERKSHIRES are still leading. I have a few spring pigs still for sale and a number of my best sows are bred for August and September litters, and I am booking orders for pigs from these litters now.

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Our Eastern Letter.

Farmers' Picnic Season is on—Farmers' Institute Work—Toronto Business Men Visit the O.A.C.—Co-operative Fruit Growers Discuss Western Market—Interesting Comment on the Bacon Commission—Farmer Fined for Selling Foul Seed—Live Stock Markets—Western Stockers Finished in Ontario Show Good Profits.

These are the days of picnics and the like. June is the month when the Ontario farmer has a little leisure during the summer season, though the late spring caused a lot of work that is usually finished up in May to be carried over till June. Much of the planting was not completed until early June, which has eaten into some of the farmers' leisure time. The late season will, however, allow him a little more freedom in July and he will be able to take full advantage of Dominion Day and the glorious 12th if he is so inclined.

Whether it has been that the farmer has had more leisure this season or that the Ontario Agricultural College is such a drawing card that he will forego necessary work in order to visit that institution, the Farmers' Institute excursions to the college have been more largely attended than for some years past. Farmers have visited the college this year by the thousands. The staff has been kept busy during June piloting the excursionists around, 1500 to 2000 a day, very often. While quite a few new faces are seen on these excursions, they are largely patronized by the same farmers year after year. This speaks well for the attractiveness of the college. It also shows a desire on the part of farmers to get as much as they can of a good thing. One season's visit gives them an insight into some new thing that helps in their work at home. They return the following season for something more. In this way they acquire valuable information that could not be got in any other way so cheaply and with less loss of time.

A rather unique excursion visited the college the other day. On the invitation of President Creelman, the Canadian Club of Toronto paid the college a visit. There was some doubt in the minds of the 200 Toronto business men who took advantage of the trip as to what they would see. All knew that they would see a large Ontario farm, managed in the most up-to-date fashion, but none realized that they would see a big agricultural university thoroughly equipped with appliances and men for a four years' training in practical and scientific agriculture. In fact, many were of the opinion that a couple of years' training was all that was required to find out all there is to learn about farming. After they had visited the dairy, the poultry, the horticultural, the experimental and the other departments of the college, and learned from the President and his staff what each one was trying to do, a different conception of the importance of agriculture and the training required to pursue it successfully, possessed their minds.

The college in June is an attractive spot. Though there were few students around, the buildings, the campus and the farm itself appeared to the best advantage. The Toronto visitor spent the day with the Ontario writers and can speak with assurance of what they saw and heard.

A new feature in the dairy is the making of soft cheese. This feature has been introduced by Prof. Dean, with a view to creating a demand in Canada for this class of cheese and securing information as to how it can best be made. Three kinds are being manufactured: Camembert, a soft cheese made out of normal milk; a cheese with 40 per cent. cream, and another cream cheese called Gervais. The first and the last ones are French cheeses. Most of these cheeses are being sold when fresh

and already a demand for them has come from some of the leading city grocers.

The chief work being done in poultry is raising chickens by the "cold" method. The poultry is kept during the winter in houses of the same temperature as the surrounding atmosphere, with drafts and dampness guarded against. The past winter's work has shown that chickens kept under these conditions will lay better and do better in every way than those kept in the ordinary warm poultry house. This is something that poultry raisers in the West should profit by.

In horticulture, work is being done in improving the strawberry plant by selection, and the experiments promise to be as effective as those which have produced such good results at the college in the selection of grain.

To those who have not seen them the wax duplicates of fruit, vegetables, etc., in the college museum are an eye-opener. These are exact reproductions, and were made by a woman, who is certainly an artist in this particular line. It would be a good piece of advertising for Ontario fruit if the Government were to prepare sets of these models and place them on exhibition in the market centres of the old land and elsewhere.

The picnic idea has taken possession of some of our stockmen. On June 19 the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club spent an enjoyable outing at "Moatfield," the dairy farm of Mr. David Duncan, the Don, a few miles from Toronto. Mr. Duncan is a champion of the Jersey cow and has on his farm as fine specimens of the breed as are to be seen anywhere in Canada. The Moatfield herd has always been well to the top at the leading exhibitions. After a sumptuous repast on the lawn, addresses were in order. Prof. Dean, Manager Fleming, of the Toronto Street Railway, who is a lover of the Jersey cow, W. P. Bull, K. C., W. F. McLean, M. P., and others addressed the meeting. Whatever may be said of the breed they represent, it can be said of the breeders of Jersey cattle that they are among the most enthusiastic and enterprising of our stockmen.

The Women's Institutes have held successful meetings during June and this summer's series promises to eclipse all others in effective work on behalf of the women folk of the farm. The women outclass the men in enthusiasm and enterprise in making their meetings a success.

In farmers' institute work, stock judging will be made more of a feature at next winter's meetings. Farmers have shown a keen interest in this feature and the desire of the Department is to extend it as much as possible. It appeals especially to the young men on the farm. The farmers' club will be more vigorously pushed also. The regular institute meets but once or twice a year. The club idea supplements this and brings the farmers in a district together several times during the season for the discussion of subjects of interest. Local talent is brought to the front at the club meetings and the members derive much benefit from the discussion of topics of local import. In this way the institute itself is strengthened and the local needs of farmers given prominence.

There are now 37 co-operative fruit growers' associations in Ontario. Representatives from these associations met in Toronto the other day in connection with the annual meeting of the central organization of co-operative fruit growers. This central body has heretofore existed largely in name only. Aside from supplying the local societies with information regarding crop prospects, the amount of fruit for sale, and prices ruling, it has not been able to do much for them. At the recent



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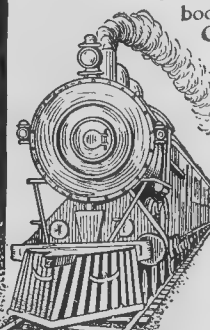
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SECRETLY DESTROY MOST ROOFING**

Rain-water is deadly to nearly all Roofing, except Brantford. It contains millions of little germs which eat away its very life, and you are not aware of this rebellion until Roofing is destroyed. Wood pulp, jute, cotton-cloth, etc., is used as a foundation in most Roofing. It is lifeless, and cannot fight for itself. The refuse coating which does not possess one particle of resistance, is itself injurious to Roofing. Slight bending will produce numerous cracks or open seams, because it is brittle. But the foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a long-fibred, evenly condensed sheet of pure Wool, which goes through special Saturation Process, forcing Asphalt saturation through and through, and becoming as hard as flint. This saturated Wool now, alone, is capable of resisting the onslaught of any enemy. But to make it doubly durable Brantford is heavily coated with weather-resisting, fire-proof Rock Crystals, which require no painting. After going through this process no Roofing Enemy can effect it.

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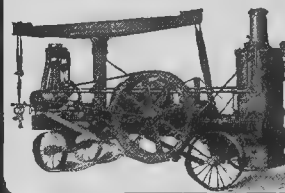
is pliable, and water, frost, snow, alkali, acid and fire-proof. It cannot absorb moisture, freeze, crack or open at seams. It fits itself smoothly to Roof—cannot warp—and remains that way, resisting ravages of savage winter and tortures of summer's heat—it cannot melt or become sticky. And in the end, after many years of service, you will be glad you made the investment. Only one cost to Brantford: first.

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HAVE FOUND SOMETHING
HAVE SOMETHING TO BUY
HAVE SOMETHING TO SELL
HAVE SOMETHING TO TRADE
HAVE HELP TO HIRE
HAVE A POSITION TO FIND
ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS**
IN THE WANTS, FOR SALE AND
EXCHANGE COLUMNS OF
THE NOR'-WEST FARMER
IT BRINGS RESULTS.

meeting it was decided to apply for
incorporation. When this is secured
the central organization will be in a
position to buy in large quantities
spraying material barrels, boxes,
trees, etc., and distribute them to the
local bodies at a much lower price
than they can get them for now. It
is estimated that a saving of 10 to 50
per cent. on present prices can be
made in this way. There has been
some talk of the central association
acting as selling agent for the local
societies, but it is not likely that
anything will be done in this line for
a while, as the local associations
show an inclination to handle their
output independently of the central
body.

The Western market came in for
some discussion. Growers are not in
sympathy with the fruit handling
trade of the West being corralled by
one firm. This firm, which is a
branch of an American concern, has
secured control of some of the large
fruit businesses in the West and is
introducing some American methods
that are not to the liking of fruit
shippers at this end. A feeling was
expressed by the co-operative grow-
ers that they should endeavor as far
as possible to deal with the inde-
pendent fruit handlers in the West.
There are still some, it is reported,
who have not been taken in by this
American firm, which seeks to secure
control of the trade, and these will
get the output of the co-operative as-
sociations in preference if they want
it. The West is looked upon as their
best market and efforts will be made
to cater to it in the best way
possible. Western buyers, who have
handled apples put up by the co-
operative societies have expressed
general satisfaction with what they
got, and they seem more anxious to
do business with them rather than
with the private grower or dealer at
this end. One large association has
already had an offer from a Western
buyer for all its apples. He is will-
ing to pay a little premium above
market price and pay cash down in
Ontario where shipment is made.
This is the kind of business that
suits most of the associations best.
They prefer f. o. b. selling at the
nearest shipping point rather than
on consignment.

An interesting comment appears in
an American paper regarding the
bacon commission which has re-
cently sailed on a tour of investiga-
tion in Denmark and other countries.
The paper's Danish correspondent is
Mr. J. H. Monrad, who spent many
years in dairy work in the United
States and is now living in Denmark.
He states that it is a question
whether the commission will be very
welcome. The Danes, he states, are
getting a little tired of being investi-
gated by their would-be competitors.
He states, however, that they need
not fear investigation, because the
foundation of their success lies first
of all in a true co-operative spirit,
which, he is of the opinion, is not
very strongly developed among Cana-
dian farmers. One thing, he points
out, the commission will learn, is
that the Danes have to work on a
very small margin and that it is only
by standing firmly together that they
can make anything at it. Mr. Mon-
rad closes with this pointed remark:
"If they (the Canadians) learn that
lesson and learn that it is necessary
to cater to the buyer's demand as to
the kind of bacon to produce, their
trip will not be wasted."

There has been an impression
among farmers that the Seed Control
Act does not apply to them, but only
to seedsmen. A recent decision in
the court here proves that this is not
so. A farmer living north of Toronto
was fined for selling, for seeding
purposes, clover seed containing a
larger proportion of foul seed than
the seed control act allows. A
farmer may sell clover or grass seed
to seedsmen, in bulk, in any condi-
tion in which seedsmen choose to

buy it, without incurring any pen-
alty. If, however, he sells to another
farmer, for seeding purposes, seed
containing certain weed seeds in
greater proportion than five to the
thousand, he is liable to a fine unless
he attaches his name and address to
the package, together with the name
of the weed seeds in the package
sold.

Farmers would do well to remem-
ber this when disposing of grass seed.

Cattle prices keep up. Grass fed
cattle have been on the market here
for a couple of weeks. Their advent
was expected to bring prices down a
bit as the quality is not so good as
that of stall fed cattle. But so far no
appreciable change is noticeable,
whatever it may be when they are
offering in larger numbers. Some
stall fed cattle are still coming for-
ward and command good prices and
a ready sale. This week prices are
as high as they have been any time
this season, quality considered. There
is reported to be a scarcity of meat
animals in Canada and the United
States that is bound to keep prices
up to a good level for some time.
The top price for export cattle this
week is \$6.60 per cwt., paid at the
Union Stock Yards, where the bulk
of the exporters coming to Toronto
are now sold, for a choice lot weigh-
ing nearly 1,400 pounds each. Choice
loads sold at \$6 to \$6.40, medium at
\$5.75 to \$6, and export bulls at \$4.75
to \$5.25 per cwt. The highest quota-
tion for butcher's cattle this week is
\$6 per cwt. Good cattle sell at \$5.50
to \$5.85; medium \$5.20 to \$5.40; com-
mon, \$4.50 to \$5.15; butcher's cows,
\$3.25 to \$4.70, and bulls at \$3.50 to
\$4.50 per cwt. Export ewes sell at
\$3 to \$4.50, rams at \$3 to \$3.25, and
spring lambs at \$8 to \$9 per cwt.
Packers are having a run for hogs
these days. They are so scarce that
one or two large plants have shut
down. In a year's time they are
likely to be plentiful enough, as
farmers are reported to be going into
hog raising on a larger scale than
ever, owing to the high prices. Hogs
are quoted at \$8.15, fed and watered
on the market here, and \$7.80 and
\$7.85 per cwt. f. o. b. on cars at
country points.

A week ago a bunch of cattle,
Aberdeen Angus bullocks, sold on
the market here at \$6 per cwt. They
were a smooth, even lot and had they
been left in the feed lot a little
longer and finished better would have
brought more money. These were
Western stockers brought down from
Saskatchewan last fall and stall fin-
ished in Ontario. They cost laid
down in Ontario \$4 per cwt. They
made an average gain of about 400
pounds each. This must have been a
successful enterprise for the feeders
and shows the possibility of feeding
the right kind of Western stockers in
Ontario.

The horse market is more active
than a few weeks ago. More horses
are offering and all sell at good
prices. At the Horse Exchange,
West Toronto, this week two car
loads of heavy horses and workers
were shipped to the West. Last
week one of the best loads of
drafters that has left these parts was
shipped to Winnipeg. Quotations
this week are about as follows:
Drafters, \$170 to \$210; general pur-
pose, \$140 to \$190; express and
wagon horses, \$150 to \$200; drivers
\$100 to \$170; and serviceably sound
horses of all kinds, \$40 to \$80 each.
"Easterners."

Mrs. Rorer, of cook book fame,
tells of seeing a maid drop and break
a beautiful platter at a dinner recent-
ly. The host did not permit a trifle
like this to ruffle him in the least.
"These little accidents happen 'most
every day," he said, apologetically.
"You see, she isn't a trained wait-
ress. She was a dairymaid originally,
but she had to abandon that occupa-
tion on account of her inability to
handle the cows without breaking
their horns."

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Cure the lameness and
remove the bunch without scarring the
horse—have the part looking just as it did
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Cleveland, O., March 18, 1909.
In the fall of 1907, at Lexington, Ky., I bought
the finest saddle and carriage horse that I was
ever my pleasure to own. During the winter he
threw out as large a thoroughpin as I ever saw.
I had heard of your remedy and bought one
bottle, with the result that the lump on both
sides of the hock is entirely gone and has been a
matter of comment on the part of everyone that
has seen it. The hock is today absolutely clean
and there is no indication of thoroughpin, and I
shall be glad to show this horse to the most ex-
pert veterinary in the land to show that there is
no trace of the trouble. Very truly
W. F. MURRAY.
Prop. Murray Stock Farm, West Mentor, Ohio
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Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
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horse every day doing heavy work; I am drawing
brick with the team and the loads weigh 6500 lbs.
and he is cured sound. Send me another bottle
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trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin,
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Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bolt, Inflamed Tendons and all Lameness. No
scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express
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Pain. Does not Blister, removes
the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a
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or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varico-
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A Watermelon Feast.

By Laura Alton Payne.

"Big striped beauties as long as my arm."

"Ice-creams bigger than punkins."
"Red-meated and yellow-meated, white-seeded and black-seeded."

Tom and Fred and I gazed at each other for a moment, then hastily glanced away. Tom began to whistle "A Hot Time" with assumed carelessness, Fred returned to his whistling—he was making a kite—and I drew circles in the dust with my bare toes.

The silence was broken by Fred. "Must be at least an acre in that patch."

"Hundreds of 'em," added Tom. He meant melons, not acres.

"Old Persimmons wouldn't miss a few," I ventured.

"If he weren't so grouchy, I'd ask him for one," grumbled Tom, "but I know he would refuse. My mouth fairly waters for a chunk of one of those big red-meated melons."

"Mine, too," chorused Fred and I.

Tom continued in an aggrieved tone, "I don't see how he managed to keep his vines alive when everybody else's died in spite of all they could do. I carried barrels of water to my patch, but the drouth and bugs together didn't leave even a root. If it wasn't for that dog of his—"

"Someone poisoned old Crosswise night before last," I interrupted, "and stole—I mean, took some of his finest melons."

"Serves him right, stingy old crab."

"He intends to get another dog tomorrow, he told father so," I continued. "Nick Willets offered him that fierce bulldog for ten dollars; say, he's even better than old Crosswise."

"Better! I should say worse!"

"Well, the worst dog is the best dog for a watermelon patch," I laughed.

Tom was silent a moment; then he looked at Fred and me significantly.

"Nine sharp tonight at the old haystack, boys," he said pointedly, "We'll get ahead of that bulldog. I'm not going through a whole season without a taste of watermelon. If Old Persimmons were white, he'd give a watermelon party to the whole neighborhood."

Alas! we had cause to remember Tom's last remark with grievousness of both flesh and spirit.

Old Persimmons, as he was known far and wide—though the title was not used quite so disrespectfully as it sounds—was a gruff, close-fisted old farmer, whose farm adjoined my father's. He was small, thin, and sour-visaged, with small, shrewd eyes and a puckered-up mouth in a puckered-up face. His real name was Peter, R. Simmons. It is readily seen how he obtained his nickname. No matter what success his neighbors had with their crops, his never failed. He had a fine large watermelon patch, the only one in the neighborhood. Just why his vines should flourish under conditions that either stunted or killed everybody else's nobody could tell. He held little intercourse with his neighbors, and the children feared him more or less.

A score of neighborhood boys had gazed over that high protecting stake-and-rider fence day after day with longing eyes and watering mouths at sight of those big toothsome melons, but none had dared to cross the barrier. Old Persimmons' watch-dog guarded it day and night, which was an excellent cause for not yielding to temptation, even if we had not been taught by honest parents to respect other people's rights.

However, the morning previous to the conversation just related, Old Crosswise—also a nickname—had been found dead in the patch, evidently poisoned, and several of the finest melons were missing. We learned afterwards that they had been taken by some boys from the village five miles away.

Tom and Fred and I were desper-

ate. It was the height of the watermelon season, and not a single luscious mouthful had been ours. Usually, by this time, watermelon parties had followed one another in quick succession, in our sociable neighborhood. But Old Persimmons had the only patch, and Old Persimmons never gave melon parties, nor participated in them. He could well have shared with every family in the neighborhood, then had melons to spare. But he had never been known to do a generous deed.

Of course, this fact did not excuse our intended depredation, it only accounted for it. It depends altogether whose patch it is, yours or the other fellow's whether you call it theft for someone else to help himself to a few melons. However, boys of fourteen and fifteen are not noted for fine ethical distinctions.

Nine o'clock found Tom Lawrence, Fred Willoughby, and myself, Terry Blake, at the old haystack at the back of our cornfield, with only a stake-and-rider fence between us and the coveted melons. Fortune favored us: heavy clouds were drifting across the sky, keeping the moon well obscured. We reconnoitered cautiously several times before venturing over the fence. There was no sign of either new dog or Old Persimmons. Evidently he thought it too early in the evening for watermelon thieves—I didn't use that epithet then, but only since I've had my finest melons stolen—else he was risking all till he could get his new dog.

Once over the fence, we got down on our hands and knees and crept along, cautiously thumping the melons about us to test their ripeness. Incidentally we discovered the cause of Old Persimmons' success—he had irrigated the patch with a spring-fed pond not far away.

"They nearly all go 'punk' instead of 'pank,'" said Fred, in a low tone. "We're safe in taking almost any of them."

Our courage had risen by this time. We had kept a sharp watch for Old Persimmons whenever the moon shone out, but there was not the slightest sign of any other human being near.

"Say," dared Tom, at last, "let's eat our fill right here in the patch, and leave the rinds for Old Persimmons to see in the morning."

"Agreed!"

"Oh, but he will rage when he sees them," chuckled Tom.

Never have I tasted a better melon than the first one we burst open. Just ripe enough, and red and sweet and juicy—um! it makes my mouth water just to think of it, though the taste is five years old. We ate and ate—and then we ate again. We forgot all about Old Persimmons until—

"Evenin' boys, ye seem to be enjoyin' yerselves fast rate," exclaimed a cracked voice near us, one that we well knew. "Millyuns purty good, eh?"

We started to our feet in alarm, caught red-handed in the act, as it were, for each still grasped a big chunk of melon. There stood Old Persimmons with a gun in his hands. There was nothing remarkable about that, perhaps, but the gun was pointed toward us. The clouds had disappeared, and the moon was so bright that it left no question of our identity.

"Set down, boys, set down," he commanded with cheerful grimness. We obliged him promptly. To tell the truth I couldn't have stood much longer. My knees were trembling, and I suspected Tom and Fred of like affliction.

"Now, finish your feast," he continued hospitably. "Ye ain't had enough yit. I don't like to see boys quit hungry."

"Oh, yes, we have. Old Per—Mr. Simmons," faltered Tom, finding his tongue at last. "Guess we'd better

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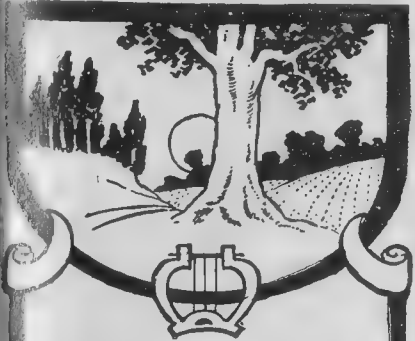
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be going now; our folks will wonder where we are."

"And ye wouldn't like 'em to know," chuckled our tormentor. "No, sir," said Tom bluntly, "we wouldn't. I say, Mr. Per—Mr. Simmons, we'll pay for the melons we've eaten."

Tom thrust his hand into his pocket and drew out a quarter, which was all he had.

"Not at all, not at all, sonny," protested the old man, in a cordial tone that sent a chill down my back, "I couldn't think of chargin' a neighbor's boys for a few watermilyuns. Fall to, now, and help yourselves."

"But—but—we've had enough," stammered poor Tom, who perforce was spokesman, as Fred and I were temporarily stricken dumb.

"Oh, no you ain't," persisted Old Persimmons blandly, "ye're jest beginnin' the best watermilyun feast ye've et in a long while. Ye may not git another chancet this year, milyuns is skeerce, I c'n tell ye. Bust open that big milyun right behind ye, Tom Lawrence, and divide up. Mind ye, now, don't take more'n your sheer. I know how boys is fond of milyuns; ye can't fill 'em up. Go ahead, now; I love to see ye eat 'em."

And we went ahead. We finished

Fred disdained to reply.

"Oh, ye hain't. Then help yerself to—"

"I have, I have, you old hyena!" shrieked Fred, in sudden rage. "If I burst, I'll sue you for d-damages—see if I don't!"

"Oh, well, sonny, don't get mad about it. I jest want you to have enough. Whenever my neighbor's boys call on me, I want to treat 'em perlite. If ye've all had enough, I reckon ye'd better go home. Ye're welcome to carry home a big milyun apiece to your families, if ye want to. Hope ye'll sleep well after sech a feast."

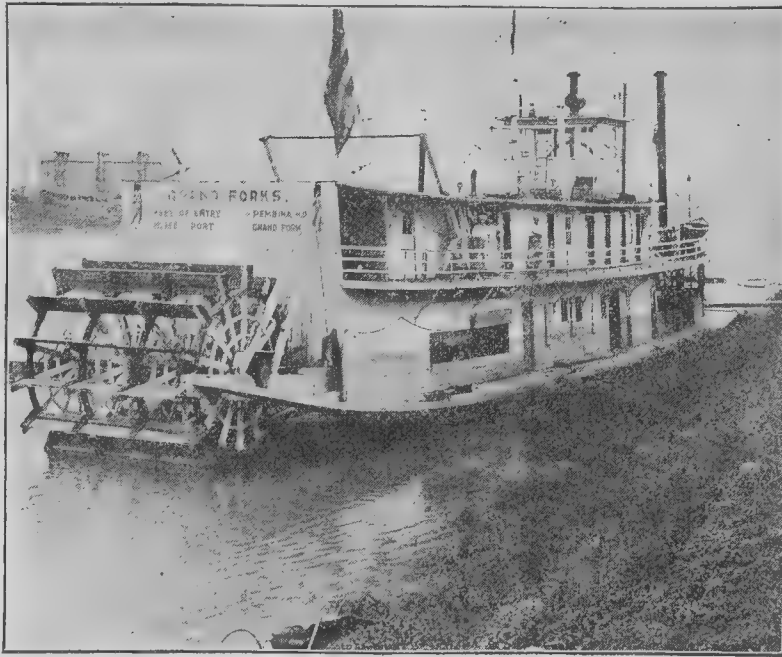
As we turned away I am sure I heard another chuckle.

"Don't fergit your milyuns," called Old Persimmons after us.

"I've got all the melon that I'm going to carry," Tom called back resentfully.

"Sleep well!" snorted Fred, resting a moment on the top rail of the fence, "I'll never—Great Scott! Tom, don't wiggle the rail so! If I should fall off, I'd fly into a thousand pieces. Um-um! it's worse than mush and milk."

"Mush and milk maketh a full man, but watermilyuns maketh a fuller," misquoted I.



THE "GRAND FORKS," THE FIRST STEAMER TO RUN UP THE RED RIVER FROM A U. S. PORT IN 28 YEARS.

The above photo was taken in Winnipeg on June 8 and shows the boat which so recently made the trip from Grand Forks, N. D., the first in 23 years. It was in charge of Captain Perro, who in the "early days" used to navigate the waters of the Red. It is quite likely that other trips up and down between Winnipeg and U. S. river ports will be made in the near future.

that melon, then, upon Old Persimmons' urgent request, another and another. At last we paused, absolutely gorged. I couldn't have downed another mouthful to save my life. In fact, there were premonitions that what I had downed would, like truth crushed to earth, rise again.

"My! but you boys do like milyuns!" exclaimed Old Persimmons, admiringly. "But I don't wonder a bit—they're the finest milyuns I've ever raised. Never seen their beat, now, have ye? Fall too, now, and eat another, jest to top off."

"I'll be shot if I eat another mouthful," spoke up Tom defiantly, in face of the prospect of being shot if he didn't.

"Me, too," I added feebly, desperation lending me courage.

Fred only clasped his stomach, and groaned.

Old Persimmons lowered his gun with apparent reluctance.

"Ye really think ye've got enough, then?" he queried, as if in doubt. "They're mighty fine milyuns, and ye may not git another bite this year."

"I don't want another bite," returned Tom—"this year or ever."

"You got enough, Terry Blake?"

"And to spare," I retorted, "I don't like 'em."

"You, Fred Willoughby?" continued our tormentor.

"Kick him, Tom; I can't," pleaded Fred, in disgust. Nobody but a red-headed Irishman could possibly see any joke in it."

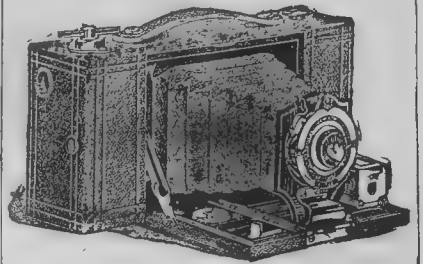
"Like the 'wartermilyuns', my hair and my Irish grandfather were thrust upon me," I retorted, as we climbed down and started home.

We parted sadder but wiser boys, and crept very cautiously into our respective rooms, not caring to disturb anyone's slumber. I dreamed that Old Persimmons had caught me in his melon-patch and condemned me to eat every melon in it, while he and his new bulldog stood guard.

And what do you think? The following morning Old Persimmons went around and invited the whole neighborhood to a watermelon party that evening! Of course, we three culprits had to go. But, contrary to our expectations, the old fellow didn't give us away, then or ever. He enjoyed his first melon party so much that he gave one every year thereafter, and attended all the others in the neighborhood, so I guess we boys were not the only ones to learn a lesson.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

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The Story of the Cave and its Keeper at Banff.

As Told to a Member of the Nor'-West Farmer Staff.

There are at least three things which every tourist visiting the Canadian National Park at Banff should see—the cave, the basin, and the good natured old Scotchman in charge. This cave is the remains of a formerly active geyser, being replete with all manner of grotesque stalactites, stalagmites, and other subterranean wonders. The visitor enters a long, dark, gruesome tunnel and is conducted by his kilted guide through a length of darkness and along its winding course whose walls are the bold rocks, worn away in ages past by the running water, until the cave is reached. This is only a wider chamber where heavy deposits of sulphur have coated the limestone with a crystal veneer which shines in the lamplight like so many precious stones. But the whole story of the

his locks shorn, his strength has left him. The cave underwent an operation for appendicitis, the operation was successful, but the patient died and its been smelling like rotten eggs ever since. I have observed there is invariably a dame, or Delilah, connected with a catastrophe in this world: the Delilah in this case was 'Dame Nature.'

Once, seeing a young lady from New York look bewildered at this juncture, Scotty asked her if she ever had read the story of Samson. To his dismay she replied, "No". "What," he exclaimed incredulously, "never read the story of the strong man Samson?" (Scotty didn't tell her what the story was to be found, yet). "Oh," she replied, a light dawning upon her: "You mean the strong man, Sandow of New York, I know him."

It was some time, after relating this incident, before Sandy recovered sufficiently to ejaculate "Ma Conscience," "Losh Presairve Us," and "Puir Lassie," but he soon proceeded to point out what he calls his statuary art gallery—quaint figures



Bow River Falls, Banff, Alta.

cave is best told by our friendly guide, he of the Highland accent.

"Ma freens," he says, as he casts the light of his smoky lamp now here, now there, on the glistening walls. "Ye's juist gettin' a faint squint o' what the Pearly Gates and Jasper Walls are like, but ye'll remember how, in ye'r Bunyan, the shepherds o' the Delectable Mountains showed Pilgrim a hole in the hillside which was a shortcut from the Pleasant Land of Beulah to the Bottomless Pit; and so here, I regret to inform ye, these walls lead direct to the Brimstone Lake!"

"Ye'll observe ye'r in the verra heart o' the geyser. This whole chamber was forced oot by the awful force o' water and gas. See how the giant fretted his prison wa's, tearing off chunks o' rock and g-r-r-indin' them to mud. Naethin' could haud him. The gas kept the water in a constant turmoil. Friction from the water condensed steam, created heat, and when the heat got to a certain intensity, skyward it flew oot at the orifice o' its own makin' sendin' mud and water skyhigh wi' an awfu' roar! Then the cold air rushed in and filled the vacuum and the War of Titans went on as before. But when he wounded himself in the side—when the pressure tore that breach in the wa' by which we entered—then the gas and water escaped with a roar, and it spouted never more. He just gie'd himself a solar plexus and knocked himself oot o' business; he e'en smote himself under the fifth rib and dee'd. Like Samson, when he got

which the action of the water has sculptured from the rocky walls of the cave. He is enough of a wizard-of-the-North to make us see what he wants us to see, and points out the profile of one of Britain's eminent statesmen, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain which is so true to life that Prince Arthur, once visiting the cave, instantly recognized it, when it was met with shouts of "By the Lord, Harry, if that aint' Joe!"

He next introduces us to the Emperor, the head of a mountain sheep, and the King of the Cannibal Islands. This last natural curiosity draws forth an anecdote which proves the descendant of the Covenanters to be "Ill to joke wi'," and like his countryman, John Knox, no respecter of persons. A jolly party of titled young Englishmen visited the cave in the course of their travels. There was no mistaking the Scotchman, and they proceeded forthwith to christen him with different names, but all alike in beginning with "Mac," "not being ashamed of any name wi' a Mac in it," as he proudly observed.

When they came to the curiosity mentioned, a knight asked if he had a name for it. "That," replied Scotty, "is fierce enough, and ugly enough to be called The King of The Cannibal Islands." The young knight with a merry twinkle in his eye, and a wink to his party patted the Scotchman on the shoulder and said; "MacGregor, I was in your country some months ago, in Glasgow, and standing at a tobacconist's shop door was a wooden statue with a bonnet on, much like the



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New York Herald, July 16, 1908.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal



Hoodoos, near Banff, Alta.

one you wear yourself, and" glancing toward the ugly profile, and then looking Scotty squarely in the eye, with a hand pointing to the cannibal, he added: "a face very much like that." Before he could think, the nobleman found himself grasped by the lapel with a grip of iron, and helplessly shaken, while anything but a still, small voice demanded that he take back the slanderous libel on the personal appearance of his countrymen, "or," said the stern Caledonian, pointing to the pool at his feet, "in you go!" while the rest of the party shouted in chorus, "In with him MacGregor, in with him." "Make him take it back!"

The knight, enjoying the commotion he had made, laughingly said: "I take it back, Mac, I take it back", and was instantly released. On going down the steps, the young knight whispered to his companions: "It does not do to libel Scotchmen when that old Scot is around."

Under the glamor of his waving wand and the magic lamp, he shows us in succession a bat, a fox admiring his reflection in water, a polly-wants-a-cracker, an eagle with a broken wing, a laughing, colored lady in stone and a tiger nearby.

"That's the young lady from Niger, Who smiled as she rode on the tiger, When they returned from the ride With the lady inside, The smile was on the face of the tiger."

"A replica of Venus of Milo. You see her naked neck, bust, and broken arms," and Scotty finishes her description with "That's Venus on the bust; she's on the rocks anyway." But when he points out what he admits to be "a terrible libel on the Venus of Milo," he is careful to keep well away from the ladies, though he immediately seeks to reinstate himself in their good graces by a flattering quotation from his favorite bard:

"All Nature wears the lovely dears, Her noblest work she classes, O! Her 'prentice hand she tried on man, And then she made the lasses, O!"

Pointing to a stalactite very like one of our arboreal ancestors, our guide says: "That, I name Evolution. Observe closely, and just back of it ye'll see another face, mair human-like, wi' its high eentelectual forehead, but the lower part of the face is vera ugly; that I ca' Professor Darwin. Far be it frae me to spake evil o' deegnitaries, and I am fully aware the man was a scholar, a scientist, a thinker, and a philosopher, but, between you an' me, I conseedder him a base libeler o' the human race, and there is no manner o' doot in my mind he was juist daft on the monkey question."

"Seein' these twa' faces so near together, pits the thought aft in me heid, that when he looked in the mirror and saw his own ugly pheesiognomy, he juist got these—his inspiration aboot monkeys an' missin' links!"

At the back of the rock shaped like a bat are recesses hollowed by the action of the water, which, our conductor gravely tells us, lead directly to the apartment reserved exclusively for Mephistopheles, who visits them once a year, on Hallowe'en night, at the special invitation of Scotty. He even assures us he has been favored with a personal glimpse of a real "Witches' Sabbath, and Satan's invisible world displayed," and is quite certain that Burns' account, though so vivid, scarce does justice to the wonderful spectacle. Of course the Gentleman-in-Black does not forget to bring his bagpipes. "I assure ye," say Scotty, "Mephisto is juist the king o' pipers, and aw'l venture the opeenion that auld Nick first chairm-ed Eve wi' a chune on the pibroch before tempting her wi' the apple. Since that notion crept into ma' heid, I've always had a greater sympathy for Eve. After sic siductive music, how

Owing to the steadily increasing cost of fine Ceylon teas such as are sold to the public under the brand

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I may state that such a substantial boot can't be found or bought up here in the North West Territory. Thanking you for your trouble and prompt despatch. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM A. BROWN.

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could the puir lassie help hersel'? Aweel, as a'm tellin' ye, at midnight, Auld Clooty, as we ca' him in Scotland, makes him appearance, clad in that same garb he wore on the memorable occasion at Kirk Alloway, when Tam O' Shanter saw the witches dancing. His majesty always sits in that large hole on the pat's back, and after a few preeliminary grunts, he skirls up the pipes. At the first screech o' the pipes the wee deils that are doo'n below, firin' up tae keep the water hot, come poppin' up through the sand-holes and start a merry dance.

"Nae Cotillion brent frae France
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and
reels
Pit life and metal in their heels!
They trip it sae neat, sae light, sae
clean,
That ne'er a splash in the water
is seen."

"I sit," says our Scotchman, now thoroughly warming up to his theme, "on yonder form wie' the lamp in ane hand, and a bottle of John Dewar in the ither, and the aftener I taste the usquebaugh, the mair deils I see. They multiply exceedingly."

"At length Auld Nickie gets dry in the weasand wie' blowin' the pipes, and sings oo't 'Hey, Davie, hand me over the bottle.' But it's weel kent, 'wi' usquebaugh we'd face the deevil', so I just say boldly, 'No, nae, Auld Clooty, na, na,' say I. 'I'll remember the first nicht we celebrated here; I was gallant enough to gie ye the first

feel how smooth the rail is against which we have been reclining: 'That rail,' he says impressively 'is juist worn smooth by my haun's gettin' hame frae the Hallowe'en festival i' the mornin'."

This is the "Hallowe'en Story" as told by Scotty, Keeper of the Cave, at Banff, North America's most picturesque watering place. He winds up his tale by inviting us all and sundry to come next Hallowe'en, the ticket of admission being "a flask o' guid Scotch whiskey," to be applied internally, quantum suf, before the festivities begin; thus only shall we be enabled to "tak' in a' the sights."

How to Remove Stains.

All stains should be removed before the articles are put in the washtub. The sooner a stain is treated the more readily it will yield to the treatment. Pour boiling water through fruit stains; when obstinate soak in a solution of oxalic acid. Wash vaseline stains in alcohol; paint in turpentine or alcohol; varnish in alcohol; grass or other green vegetable stains in alcohol, paraffin, or molasses; for stains from blood or meat juice use white of egg in cold water. In the case of milk, cream, sugar, or syrup stains soak in cold water and wash with soap and cold water. Tar, wheel grease, or machine oil stains should be rubbed with lard and allowed to stand for a few minutes;



Banff Springs Hotel, C.P.R. Hotel System.

drink, and ye deevil drank it a'. I winna gie ye a drap till a'm through wi' it. Skirl up y'r pipes, ye auld rascal, and on wi' the dance, let joy be unconfined, nae sleep till morn'.

"I mind the good words: 'resist the de'il and he'll flee frae ye'. The arch-fiend obeys and the mirth and fun grows fast and furious.

"At last I tak' pity on Auld Nickie—bend, and feeling unco' pious and happy, I gie ain o' the dancing imps nearest me the bottle to tak' across the pool to the black Chief o' Sinners, who grasps it very greedily an' takes a richt good wullie, waught disposes of what's left in a gulp down his ungodly throat. But mark ye!" here Scotty's voice descends to a reverent tone, "it's graun tae hear the pipes after Auld Clootie gets that half bottle o' guid auld Scotch down his ungodly thrapple! The deep, resonant, sonorous tones he brings oo't o' the pipes after that is juist grand, heavenly, an' indescribable. Talk aboot y'r organs, cornets, fiddles, or any of these insignificant instruments, they are not in it wi' the grand auld Scottish bagpipes as the deevil plays them. Ne'er a thing animate, or inanimate can withstand its spirit-giving influence. Everything dances; the cave dances, the imps dance. The statuary on the walls come down and foot it. I e'en get up an' join the thrang, an' loup an' fling fu' souple and strang; but juist in the midst o' oo'r hilarity, Chanticleer proclaims the dawn o' day and the deevil and his imps 'vanish away'."

He pauses abruptly and asks us to

then they should be washed with soap and cold water. Tea, coffee, or cocoa stains should be removed with boiling water; if obstinate, with a weak solution of oxalic acid.

Canning Tomatoes Whole.

Select perfect, medium-sized fruit that is not over ripe. First peel your tomatoes by pouring hot water over them. Pack the fruit closely—without jamming them—in wide-mouthed glass jars. 'Don't fill the jars too full. Wrap each jar in a cloth wrung from hot water, and fill it with boiling water. Seal them up tightly, and place in a kettle or other deep receptacle filled with hot water. Cover all closely and let stand until cool. Store away in a cool, dark place.

To keep flies out of a room, put a few drops of oil of lavender on a sponge placed in a saucer of hot water. This will give out a scent like violets, which flies dislike.

To render clothing unflammable, or at any rate so slightly combustible that it would take fire very slowly and not flame at all, add an ounce or two of alum to the last rinsing water when it is washed. Mosquito nets are so liable to take fire from candles or lamps, that it would be well to use this simple means to prevent accidents.

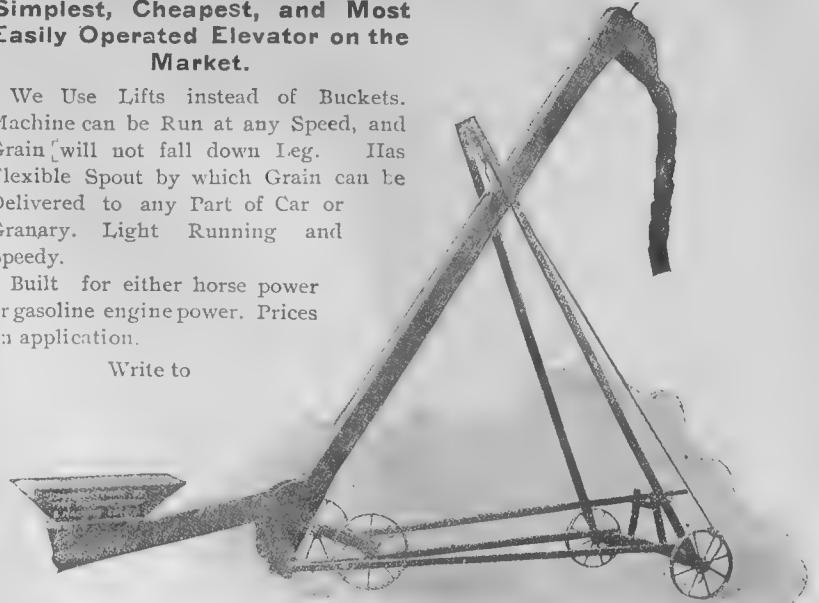
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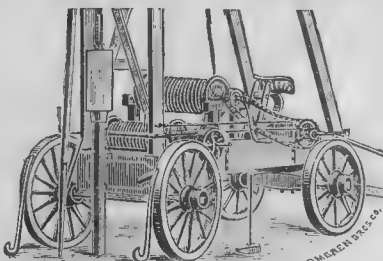
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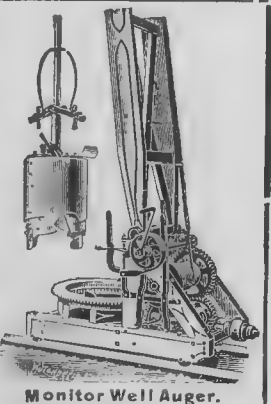
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Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

Should Home Economics be Taught in our Schools?

By Jessie McEwen, Tullichewen, North Brandon.

To answer this question one must
first consider what is the aim of edu-
cation and what the result we hope
to attain through its means. Both
of these queries have been well an-
swered in the following quotation
from an address delivered some years
ago by Dr. Mills, formerly Principal
of the Ontario Agricultural College.
He said:—

"The aim of education, as I under-
stand it, is to develop, train, and
strengthen, or improve the faculties
of the body, mind, and spirit with a
two-fold object:—

First.—To equip men and women
for making a living for themselves
and those who may be dependent up-
on them.

Second.—To fit men and women for
enjoying life physically, mentally,
aesthetically and spiritually, and dis-
charging efficiently and with pleasure
to themselves and others the duties
which devolve upon them in the so-
cial and civil relations of life."

Such an aim is high enough and
broad enough to take in the whole
nature, and, if carried out, should re-
sult in the formation of a wholesome
and symmetrical character.

The boys and girls who are in our
schools today will be the men and wo-
men of tomorrow. To deal justly
with them we should give them the
education which will best fit them for
life's duties and enable them to take
their places as citizens with credit to
themselves and benefit to our coun-
try.

We pride ourselves upon our pub-
lic school system and truly in many
respects it is admirable. But has it
yet reached the mark of equipping
our youth well for their life work?

Ruskin says:—"There can be no
healthy thought without labor; there
can be no happy labor without
thought." But in our teaching have
we not divorced these two and fed
the brain with facts and theories while
neglecting to train the hands and
eyes? In other words, we have been
as Emerson says, "cramming children
with an amount of indigestible infor-
mation until when they leave school,
they have nothing but a memory of
words and can do nothing."

We have fostered and strengthen-
ed what Froebel calls the acquisitive
powers and have sadly neglected the
creative ones. As a consequence, our
industrial pursuits have suffered, as
was recently proved by statements
made at the last meeting of the
Canadian Manufacturers' Association
held in Winnipeg. This large and in-
fluential body of business men strong-
ly advocated the incorporation of
technical training in our public school
system.

Not only so, but the welfare of our
homes would be greatly advanced in
comfort, happiness and thrift were
our girls thoroughly grounded in the
science of true home making. In our
young and developing country we
have been scarcely wise in adopting a
plan of education which tends to per-
petuate the old feeling of scorn for
manual work. As patriotic Canadians,
we should endeavor to raise the
standard of industrial occupations to
a plane nearly approaching to that
accorded professional ones.

With respect to the teaching of
home economics in schools, if it be
true that good homes are the best
bulwarks of a nation, and that wo-
men are the home makers, it follows
that our girls should have every facil-
ity given them to prepare for this
high and holy calling. They should
have such a training as would effect-
ually banish from their minds the fool-
ish and hurtful idea that manual labor
is degrading; that housework is be-
neath the notice of the highly edu-
cated; that to enter a room grace-
fully or perform well upon a piano

or a violin is a much higher accom-
plishment than to know how to order
the affairs of a household aright, and
if need be to actually do many a
household task.

Another benefit that would arise
from this training would be the rais-
ing of domestic science to a higher
place in the estimation of women.
This would naturally follow from the
teaching together in the same class-
room of household science to those
who would in all probability be in
the future either mistresses of homes
or helpers therein.

In Germany compulsory technical
education is provided for in the
schools and also continuation schools
where pupils are obliged to attend
for two years to finish the course. We
are not surprised to find that Ger-
man women are capable, intelligent
and thrifty home makers.

The governors of Toronto Univer-
sity recently enlarged its scope by
constituting a faculty of household
science. This step was a wise and fit-
ting one to complete the system of
technical training already in operation
in many of Ontario's public schools.

It is pleasing to know that Winni-
peg has made a beginning by intro-
ducing classes in serving and cooking.
In time all our cities and towns will
fall into line in this work. But what
of our girls on the farms? Are they
to be unprovided for in this train-
ing in household economics? On-
tario has been enabled through the
princely generosity of Sir Wm. Mac-
donald to provide most efficiently for
this and Macdonald Institute at
Guelph has already been a boon to
scores of such young women.

We have been assured that similar
advantages will shortly be given to
daughters of our Manitoba farmers
in Manitoba Agricultural College. By
adopting the plan of consolidating
the rural schools of a district this
teaching could also be given to those
girls who cannot attend the college.

Our glorious Dominion is making
wonderful progress in many direc-
tions. She should not be backward
in adopting any measure which is
calculated to insure the efficiency of
her future citizens.

To Can Peas.

Can peas immediately after gat-
tering. Shell them and pack them in
the sealers as tightly as possible
without breaking them; add a little
salt, then fill the sealers overflowing
with cold water, pouring it in until
all bubbles have disappeared. Put
on rubbers and covers, but do not
screw the covers tight. Place the
sealers in a boiler, bring to a boil,
and boil steadily for three hours.
Then remove boiler from fire, screw
the covers on the sealers as tightly
as possible and leave in the hot water
until cold.

In canning and preserving place a
silver spoon in the jars when filling
them. It is claimed that silver, being
a good conductor of heat, takes the
heat from the fruit, and thus lessens
the danger of breaking the jar.

To test whether your cake or bread
is quite done hold your ear down to
the pan and if you hear a slight
cracking sound as of small bubbles,
it should stay in the oven a few min-
utes longer. It is not quite dry.

Vegetables that form in heads, such
as cabbage, cauliflower, etc., should
be soaked, heads turned down, in
weakly salted cold water. If there
are any worms in them, this will
cause them to try to crawl out.



A wild goose is not to be had
every day in the season. Be
prepared for a long shot by
using only **Dominion Ammunition**.
Every shell can be depended
upon to get results. It is all in
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to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

Alton, A. L.	Macgregor
Armitage, S. W.	Crystal City
Baker, G. P.	Togo
Baker, T. F.	Winnipeg
Barry, W. H.	Cartwright
Bonnett, J. C.	Snowflake
Bowman, E.	Gladstone
Brocken, G. E.	Eden
Broadfoot, J. W.	Binscarth
Clark, J. S.	Russell
Cook, W. S.	Virton
Coombs, F. M.	Oak River
Coxe, S. A.	Brandon
Coxe, S. J.	Brandon
Cruikshank, J. G.	Deloraine
Dand, J. M.	Deloraine
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg
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Green, E.	Birtle
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Hassard, F. J.	Deloraine
Harrison, W.	Glenboro
Hayter, G. P.	Birtle
Hilliard, W. A.	Winnipeg
Hilton, Wm.	Winnipeg
Hilton, G.	Portage la Prairie
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg
Husband, A. G.	Belmont
Irwin, J. J.	Stenwall
James, N. V.	Gladstone
Jamieson, J.	Hamota
Lake, W. H.	Morden
Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake
Lee, W. H. T.	Minto, Man.
Lipsett, J. H.	Holland
Little, C.	Winnipeg
Little, M.	Pilot Mound
Little, W.	Boissevain
Mack, J. S.	Neepawa
Manchester, W.	Wawanesa
Marshall, R. J.	Oak Lake
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg
Martin, S. T.	Winnipeg
McDonnell, J.	Venton
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson
McIntosh, R. A.	Morden
McGilvray, C. D.	Winnipeg
McGilvray, J.	Winnipeg
McLoughry, R. A.	Moosomin
McMahan, A.	Brandon
McQueen, L.	Selkirk
Molloy, J. P.	Morris
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg
Munn, J. A.	Carman
Owens, Hugh	Swan River
Part, J. H.	Swan River
Pomfret, H.	Elkhorn
Robinson, S.	Brandon
Ree, J. S.	Neepawa
Rombough, M. B.	Winnipeg
Rutherford, J. G.	Ottawa
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone
Sirett, W. F.	Minnedosa
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg
Smith, W. H.	Carman
Snider, J. B.	Emerson
Stevenson, J. A.	Gretna
Stevenson, C. A.	Reston
Suier, M. B.	Elgin
Swanson, J. A.	Manitowish
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Thompson, H. N.	Bannerman
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Whitmer, M. A.	Hamota
Wilson, A. F.	Portage la Prairie
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by any other person is in direct contravention of the
statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

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Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. State number and size of pattern desired.]

MISSSES' BLOUSE, 6359. (To be made with or without Dutch collar.)—The blouse that is closed at the left of the front is a favorite one of the season and has a great many practical advantages. It is simple and girlish and is very easy to slip on and off. This one can be made either with the long plain sleeves or with those in regulation shirt waist style and the neck can be finished with the fashionable Dutch collar, or with a neck-band. Plain linen trimmed with striped is the material illustrated, but all waistings are appropriate, for the thinner lawns and the like are so made quite as well as linen, pique or repp.



6359 Misses' Blouse,
14 and 16 years.

If a more elaborate blouse is wanted the collar and sleeves could be embroidered with some simple design or the collar and sleeves could be embroidered and the front edge scalloped, such treatment being much in vogue.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. There are tucks laid over the shoulders which extend to the waistline at the back but only for a short distance at the front. The plain sleeves are made in one piece and can be finished at the wrists to suit the fancy. The shirt waist sleeves are gathered and joined to straight cuffs. When the Dutch collar is used it can be either joined to the neck edge or finished separately and adjusted over it.

The quantity of material required for the 16 year size is $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 24, 28 yards 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard any width for the belt and trimming.

The pattern 6359 is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age.

NINE GORED SKIRT 6354. (To be made in round or walking length).—The simple gored skirt is always a desirable one and always in demand. This one is novel in that the side gores are lapped over onto the front gore, but otherwise it is plain. The lines, however, tend to the fashionable slender effect, and, as the skirt can be made either long for the house or short for the street, it is adapted to every seasonable material.



6354 Nine Gored
Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

French serge in the new shade known as tea green is the material illustrated and the only trimming is smoked pearl buttons, but fashionable materials include the washable ones as well as those of wool and silk.

The skirt is made in nine gores and the fulness at the back can be laid in inverted plaits or the skirt can be cut off and finished in habit style.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is $10\frac{1}{2}$ yards 24, 8 yards 32, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 7 yards 24, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

The pattern 6354 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

The Sanity of Paul.

A Short Sermon by Dr. George Matheson.

"I am not mad, most noble Festus."—Acts xxvi. 25.

Paul was a man of singularly sound mind. What is the test of mental sanity? It is the balance of all the powers. A man may be a great genius and yet want perfect soundness. So much fire may have passed into his imagination that the other phases of his mind may have been left cold. It is not the genius that is to blame; it is the inequality of its distribution. Fancy may be aflame while judgment is in ashes. Poetry may have pinions while common sense is stranded. Sentiment may be soaring while the business of life is prostrated. The peculiarity of Paul's genius is that it avoided this disproportion. He was an enthusiast, but he was an enthusiast all round. He did not glow with one side of his nature and pale with the other; at one and the same moment he kept a light in every room. He has a burning imagination—he figures the rising of the dead; but he does not forget to legislate for the interests of the living. He has a profound intellect—he reasons about eternal mysteries; but he does not forget to enforce the practice of the hour. He has boundless faith—he says faith makes a man righteous; but he forgets not that faith is subordinate to love. He has a flaming hope—he looks into the things that are unseen; but he forgets not that shadows themselves are a weight of glory. He is devoted to human freedom—he says that where God's spirit is there is liberty; but he refuses to encourage a slave to run away from his master. He is wonderfully forgiving—he would like to bear the sinner's penalty; yet he insists that sin should be atoned for. He is a man of sacrifice—he counts not his life unto himself dear; yet in the cold of the Roman prison he asks that an old cloak be sent to him which he left at Troas. Paul says that God has given him "a sound mind." He might well say that. I never knew a plank so evenly balanced—with one exception. The one exception is the life of his Master. That mind was in him which was also in Christ Jesus; the length and the breadth and the height of it were equal.

Lord, make me like Paul, a sharer in the balanced mind of Jesus! Thou art called 'the Father of Spirits'; tune the notes of my spirit into that perfect harmony which is perfect sanity! It is not less enthusiasm I want; it is enthusiasm about more things. I would not have the mountain lowered; I would have the plain elevated. I would be saved from one-sidedness, O Lord. I remember that thou saidst to Abraham, "Look northward and southward and eastward and westward." I, too, would have that fourfold gaze. It is not intensity that makes me nervous; it is intensity in a single direction. I persuade myself that promotion comes only from the east; and when the east is overclouded I wring my hands in despair. Point me also to the north and the south and the west! Show me that on Thy head are many crowns! When I am persecuted in one city, let me flee into another! There are those who have lost their head because they have lost their money; save me from that doom! Yet I would not be saved by ceasing to value money; rather would I learn that other things besides are valuable. There are minds that have been unhinged by a bereavement! Save me from that doom! Yet I would not be saved by loving less the departed; rather would I remember unnoticed flowers which on my way I have passed by. I would be cured by compensation; I would be healed by an enlarged heart. Widen my interests and I shall be calm. Expand my soul, and I shall be sober. Make room in my nature, and I shall be unshaken by the storm. Let me see many beauties,

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.



I am a woman. I know women's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment.

a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 95 WINDSOR, Ont.

TAKE A DOSE OF NATURE'S MEDICINE

Throw away your half filled bottles of dope and poison, your patent nostrums and doctors' concoctions. You know they haven't done you any good, and that your stomach is all upset as the result of filling it with these poisons. You know they have weakened your nerves and taken the life out of your blood.

Get back to Nature. Consider how she cures and gives her assistance. Nature will cure you if she has the power. This power is electricity. That's because electricity builds up—supplies nourishment, strength to the body. Drugs destroy, tear down, because they contain poison instead of nourishment. Of course, poison will ease pain. Why? Because it paralyzes the nerves. The nerves are delicate wires that enable you to feel pain. If you poison your nerves with drugs, you can't feel the pain until the stupor wears off. Then the pain comes back and you have to repeat the dose until Nature removes the cause.

If you have a pain in your back you can stop it for a few hours by stupefying the nerves with poisonous drugs. But to cure that pain you have got to remove the cause. That pain is sometimes caused by kidney trouble. So can't you see that to remove the cause you must restore the kidneys to a healthy condition?

The reason the kidneys, liver, stomach or other organs become weak or debilitated, is because they lack electricity. This must be restored, either artificially or by Nature, before they can do their work properly.

Weakness in men is caused by an exhaustion of electricity. Get back that force and you will have your strength.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt pours a stream of electric life into your nerves while you sleep, and these conduct the force to every organ and tissue of your body, giving health and strength to every part. It removes the cause of disease, and when the cause is removed Nature will restore health.

The only sensation is a soothing glow. I have perfected my appliance so that it conveys a stream of electric life direct to the part that is ailing, so that the great force of current goes where it is needed, and none is wasted.

"Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well to-day and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others, and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete. Hoping you will have every success.—Timothy Leadbeater, Lethbridge."

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and I shall have a balanced mind. Teach me how manifold is Thy grace, and I shall never sink beneath a solitary cloud. I shall have peace upon the sea when I have the mind of Jesus.

Domestic Use of Borax.

The skilled laundress has found that borax softens hard water, loosens the dirt and saves the strength and the clothes.

Added to starch, it gives a fine gloss to linen.

Put in the rinsing water, it will give all the stiffness needed for laces.

It will prevent delicate colors from spreading, and white clothes from becoming yellow.

The housewife has found that ants, bugs and moths dislike it, and will avoid places where the powder is spread.

That is is very effective in cleaning glass, silverware, brass, marble, etc.

Dissolved in water, it should occupy a prominent place on every toilet table. It is equally useful in the nursery, as a cure for sore mouths, bites of insects, inflammation, and various skin diseases.

Some Practical Ideas About House Furnishing.

It may not be possible for any individual housekeeper to adopt all the suggestions thrown out in the following article, but almost everyone can benefit to a certain extent by some one or more of the ideas offered. In the first place let me say that I wouldn't care for a large house—that is, a house with a number of rooms that I had no use for. I would prefer a house that had ample roominess in it for all the needs of the household, but I would not care for more than that, for a large house always makes large demands on labor, in caring for it, and if one does not make use of it, what's the good of it? The fact is we build too many of our houses for our neighbors, rather than for ourselves. In other words, we build for show. Some of our friends have large houses, and we think we must be "in the swim" and we imitate them. This is wrong. Build to fit your own needs, and have no regard for anything else. Every home, like every person, ought to have an individuality of its own, and this it will not—can not—have if you model it in slavish imitation after that of someone else. Plan your home to fit your ideas of what you would like it to be.

Do not spoil one good room by trying to make two or three rooms of it, as so many do. The time is coming when the parlor, or the drawing-room—call it what you will—will be a thing of the past. God speed the time! We are going to have one room that shall take the place of the old parlor and sitting-room—a good-sized sensible room in which we will entertain our visitors on the principle that what is good enough for us is quite good enough for those who come to visit us. Isn't that the sensible thing to do? I believe we owe more to our family than to transient guests. We are entitled to the best we can afford, because we have earned it—it is the reward of hard work. Is it not a foolish idea that actuates us when we set aside a room for the entertainment of visitors, and deny ourselves comforts, perhaps, that we may put into it elaborate furniture and expensive fittings? Home first—the world afterwards.

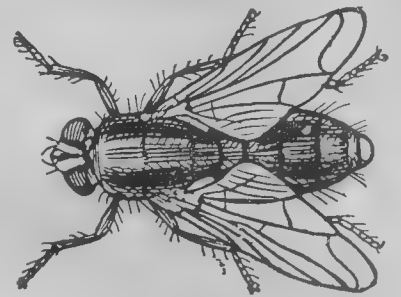
I would have no carpets. I would use rugs instead. You will find the effect quite as good as if the entire floor were covered, and the work of cleaning is materially lessened. I would make the rug the keynote of my color scheme. This will make it necessary for you to give the matter

considerable study. You will have to decide on a color for your walls that will be in harmony with the rug. It need not necessarily be the same color, but there must be no conflict of color between them, if you want the general effect to be restful. I lately saw a room that pleased me greatly, and, by describing it to you, you may be able to more clearly get the idea I have in mind. It had on its floor a rug whose dominant color was a deep, dull red—so deep and dull that there was no hint of flashiness about it. On the contrary, it was quiet in its suggestiveness. It gave one the impression of being there for use rather than for looks, and yet it was beautiful. Its subdued tints were rich in refined color, and you felt them instead of seeing them. The walls of the room were a bright sage green, with a yellow tint in them that made them cheerful, and they harmonized charmingly with the rug. The woodwork was an ivory white, in flat tint, and it was in perfect harmony with both walls and rug. The three formed the color chord of the room, and the effect was delightful. The ceiling was a creamy tinted white—and seemed to be a variation only of the color of the woodwork of the room. Against the soft green of the walls, the few pictures in the room showed with fine effect. At the windows there were pretty curtains of cream tinted net, into which the skilful hand of the home-maker had darned a dainty pattern of vine and flower. Nearly all the furniture in the room was of red or cane. The chairs had cushions of bright color, which brightened up the place charmingly. It was not an expensive room, by any means, but it was a most delightful room—a room that gave evidence of excellent taste. There was nothing in it to tire of, and that's one great secret of success in furnishing the home. Flashy colors, ornate furniture, brilliant pictures, and showy bric-a-brac soon come to be unpleasant because of their aggressiveness. They are constantly challenging your attention. Beware of these things!

Beauty is cheap. That is, the beauty which good taste evolves from very ordinary things. Have you never thought how the things that please us most, the things that we do not tire of, and for which we come to have a real friendship, are inexpensive, as a general thing? It's not the money we put into them that affords us pleasure. It's the way in which they stand the test of daily use. After a little, our surroundings seem almost a part of ourselves, if they are of the right sort; but if they are of the wrong sort, we never get on intimate terms with them. We tolerate them—that is all. They are not the things that fit in with the true home idea, which is one of restful quiet, and peace, which means perfect harmony.

Don't make the mistake of investing in expensive furniture. Let it be good, of course. It is extravagance, wastefulness—to buy anything else. But it can be good at a very reasonable price. Save money here to put into pictures, and books, and music. I often go into houses whose walls are picture-ess, but whose carpets cost "a small fortune," and whose furniture is resplendent in tapestry and brocade. The rooms look bare, unfurnished, to me. I think how I would have economized on these things and provided beauty for the walls of the room in the shape of bright water colors and choice engravings. Even a chromo would seem a welcome relief to the emptiness of the rooms. Let there be a piano, if it can be afforded, and the owners of the home are musically inclined.

Do not skimp in the kitchen for the sake of showing off in the parlor. Make up your minds at the start to not do anything for mere show. Be content, if necessary, to go without many things you would like until you can afford them. Let the things you do get be honest and substantial, and add to them as you can. Don't run in debt for anything if it is possible to avoid it.



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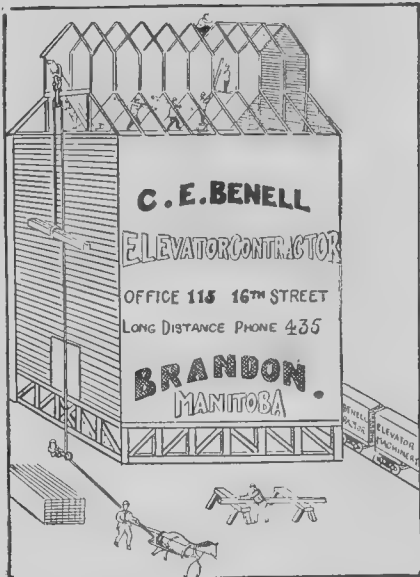
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Canning Vegetables in the Home.

Although in every household the canning of fruit is an annual event, there are very few housewives, comparatively, who undertake to can vegetables. Yet on many farms enough good vegetables are allowed to go to waste during the summer season to provide a liberal supply for the year round, if only proper means were taken to can them at the right time. There is really nothing more difficult in canning vegetables than in canning fruits, in fact the same principles underlie the operation in either case. In order to give assistance to American housekeepers in this matter, the U. S. Government has just issued a bulletin on this question, and from this we select such extracts as seem to us to be the most worthy of reproduction.

THE SCIENCE OF STERILIZATION.

The art of canning or preserving in one form or another is almost as old as history itself. The early Chinese possessed this secret: long before the era of modern civilization, but the "reasons why" which lay back of the art have only recently been thoroughly explained.

The great secret of canning or pre-

can not pass through, but are caught and held in its meshes. This shows that the germs and their spores or seeds are the only causes of spoilage that we have to deal with in canning.

Germs which cause decay may be divided into three classes — yeasts, molds, and bacteria. All three of these are themselves plants of a very low order, and all attack other plants of a higher order in somewhat the same way. Every housewife is familiar with the yeast plant and its habits. It thrives in substances containing sugar, which it decomposes or breaks up into carbonic acid and alcohol. This fact is made use of in bread making, as well as in the manufacture of distilled spirits. Yeasts are easily killed, so they can be left out of consideration in canning vegetables. Molds, like yeasts, thrive in mixtures containing sugar, as well as in acid vegetables, such as the tomato, where neither yeasts nor bacteria readily grow. Although more resistant to heat than yeasts, they are usually killed at the temperature of boiling water. As a general rule, molds are likely to attack jellies and preserves and are not concerned with the spoiling of canned vegetables. The spoil-



A Clump of this Summer's Lilacs (taken for the special benefit of the Newcomer who does not believe that Lilacs will grow in Manitoba).

serving lies in complete sterilization. The air we breathe, the water we drink, all fruits and vegetables, are teeming with minute forms of life which we call bacteria, or molds, or germs. These germs are practically the sole cause of decomposition or rotting. The exclusion of air from canned articles, which was formerly supposed to be so important, is unnecessary provided the air is sterile or free from germs. The exclusion of air is necessary only because in excluding it we exclude the germ. In other words, air which has been sterilized or freed from germs by heat or mechanical means can be passed continuously over canned articles without affecting them in the least. If a glass bottle is filled with some vegetable which ordinarily spoils very rapidly—for instance, string beans—and, instead of a cork, it is stoppered with a thick plug of raw cotton and heated until all germ life is destroyed, the beans will keep indefinitely. The air can readily pass in and out of the bottle through the plug of cotton, while the germs from the outside air

ing of vegetables is due primarily to bacteria.

Bacteria are also much more resistant to heat than yeasts. They thrive in products like milk and in meats and vegetables rich in protein, such as peas, beans, etc. All known species of molds require air in which to work. This is not true of bacteria, certain species of which will live and cause vegetables to decompose even when no air is present. When these particular species are present, the exclusion of air is no safeguard against decay, unless the vegetable is first thoroughly sterilized. Bacteria are so small that they can only be seen with a microscope, and they reproduce themselves with amazing rapidity. One bacterium under favorable conditions will produce about twenty millions in the course of twenty-four hours. Accordingly certain vegetables spoil more rapidly than others, because they furnish a better medium for bacterial growth.

The reproduction of bacteria is brought about by one of two processes. The germ either divides itself in-

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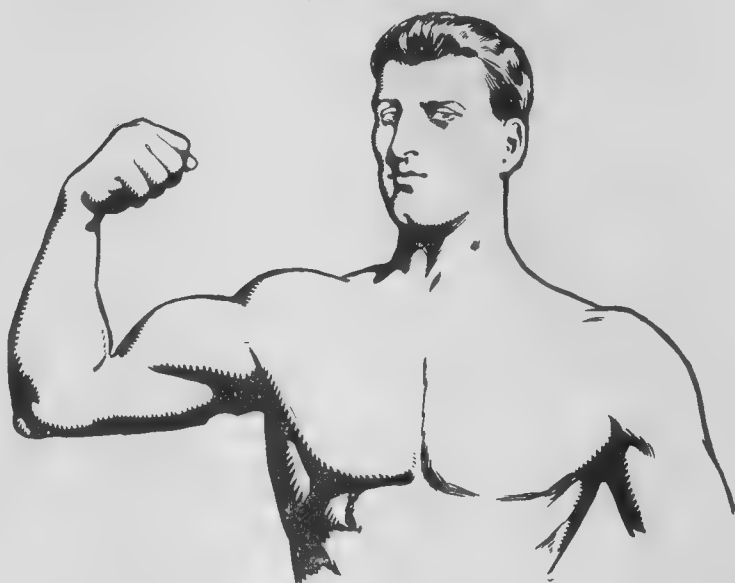
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to two parts, making two bacteria where one existed before, or else reproduces itself by means of spores. These spores may be compared with seeds of an ordinary plant, and they present the chief difficulty in canning vegetables. While the parent bacteria may be readily killed at the temperature of boiling water, the seeds retain their vitality for a long time even at that temperature, and upon cooling will germinate, and the newly formed bacteria will begin their destructive work. Therefore it is necessary, in order to completely sterilize a vegetable, to heat it to the boiling point of water and keep it at that temperature for about one hour, upon two or three successive days, or else keep it at the temperature of boiling water for a long period of time—about five hours. The process of boiling upon successive days is the one that is always employed in scientific work and is much to be preferred. The boiling on the first day kills all the molds and practically all of the bacteria, but does not kill the spores or seeds.

As soon as the jar cools these seeds germinate and a fresh crop of bacteria begin work upon the vegetables. The boiling upon the second day kills this crop of bacteria before they have had time to develop spores. The boiling upon the third day is not always necessary, but is advisable in order to be sure that the sterilization is complete. Among scientists this is called fractional sterilization, and this principle constitutes the whole secret of canning. If the housewife will bear this in mind she will be able with a little ingenuity to can any meat, fruit, or vegetable.

EXCLUSION OF THE AIR.

Even after sterilization is complete the work is not yet done. The spores of bacteria are so light that they float about in the air and settle upon almost everything. The air is alive with them. A bubble of air no larger than a pea may contain hundreds of them. Therefore it is necessary after sterilizing a jar of vegetables to exclude carefully all outside air. If one bacterium or one of its spores should get in and find a resting place, in the course of a few days the contents of the jar would spoil. This is why the exclusion of air is an important factor, not because the air itself does any damage but because of the ever-present bacteria.

All of this may seem new-fashioned and unnecessary to some housekeepers. The writer has often heard it said: "My grandmother never did this, and she was the most successful woman at canning that I ever knew." Possibly so, but it must be remembered that grandmother made her preserves—delicious they were, too—and canned her tomatoes, but did not attempt to keep the most nutritious and delicately flavored vegetables.

KINDS OF JARS.

The first requisite for successful canning is a good jar. Glass is the most satisfactory. Tin is more or less soluble in the juices of fruits and vegetables. Even the most improved styles of tin cans which are lacquered on the inside to prevent the juice from coming in contact with the tin are open to this objection. While the amount of tin dissolved under these conditions is very small, enough does come through the lacquer and into the contents of the can to be detected in an ordinary analysis. While the small amount of tin may not be injurious, it gives an undesirable color to any canned articles. Tins can not readily be used a second time, while glass with proper care will last indefinitely.

There are a great many kinds of glass jars on the market, many of them possessing certain distinct points of advantage. The screw-top, or Mason, is the one in most common use (fig. 1). Although cheap in price, these jars are the most expensive in the long run. The tops last only a few years and, being cheaply made, the breakage is usually greater than that of a better grade of jar. The tops

also furnish an excellent hiding place for germs, which makes sterilization

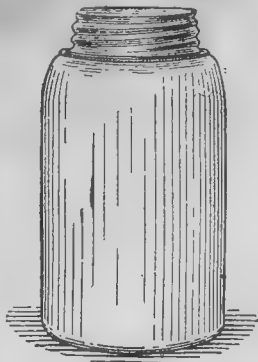


Fig. 1.—Mason Jar.

very difficult. An improved type of screw-top jar is shown in fig. 2. These are fitted with a glass top held in

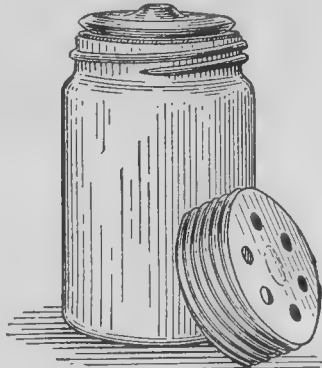


Fig. 2.—Improved Mason Jar.

place by a metal cover which screws down over the neck of the jar. If the canning or sterilization is conducted properly, practically all of the air will be driven out of the jar by the steam. Upon cooling, this is condensed, a vacuum is formed on the inside which clamps down the glass top against the rubber ring and seals the jar automatically. The metal cover can then be removed, as the pressure of the outside air will hold the glass top securely in place.



Fig. 3.—Jar with Metal Lacquered Top.

Another type of jar in common use is shown in fig. 3. These require no rubber rings, but are fitted with a metal top, lacquered on both sides and having a groove around the lower edge. This groove contains a composition of the consistency of rubber which is melted during canning by the

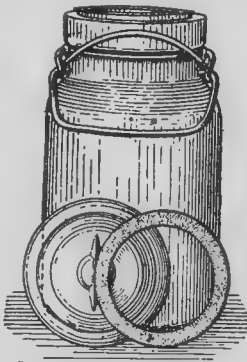
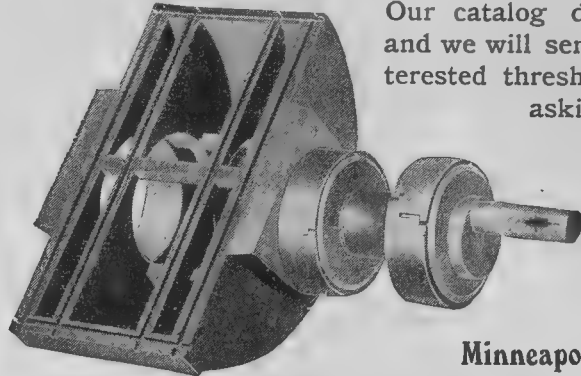


Fig. 4.—Spring Top Jar.

heat of the jar and forms a seal that takes the place of the rubber ring. These metal tops must be renewed each year, as it is necessary to puncture them in order to open the jar.

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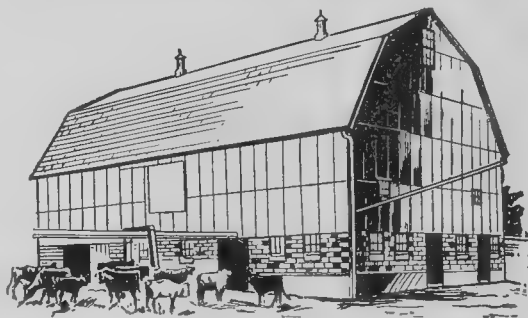
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The most satisfactory jar that the writer has had any experience with is the one shown in figs. 4, 7, 8, and 9. This has a rubber ring and glass top which is held in place by a simple wire spring. There are several brands of these jars on the market, so no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining them. Vegetables often spoil after being sterilized because of defective rubbers. It is poor economy to buy cheap rubbers or to use them a second time. As a general rule black rubbers are more durable than white ones.

Buy a good grade of jar. The best quality usually retails at from a dollar to a dollar and twenty-five cents a dozen. The initial expense may be, therefore, somewhat high, but with proper care they should last many years. The annual breakage should be less than three per cent on the average. In selecting a jar always give preference to those having wide mouths. In canning whole fruit or vegetables and in cleaning the jars the wide mouth will be found to be decidedly preferable.

CONTAINERS FOR STERILIZING.

The writer uses a tin clothes boiler with a false bottom made of wire netting cut to fit it (fig. 5). The net-

ting is the selection and preparation of the vegetables. Never attempt to can any vegetable that has matured and commenced to harden or one that has begun to decay. As a general rule, young vegetables are superior in flavor and texture to the more mature ones. This is especially true of string beans, okra and asparagus. Vegetables are better if gathered in the early morning while the dew is still on them. If it is impossible to can them immediately, do not allow them to wither, but put them in cold water, or in a cold, damp place and keep them crisp until you are ready for them. Do your canning in a well-swept and well-dusted room. This will tend to reduce the number of spores floating about and lessen the chances of inoculation.

Following are given directions for canning some of the most common vegetables, but the housewife can add to these at will. The principle of sterilization is the same for all meats, fruits and vegetables.

The following instructions are given for the canning of corn, but are also repeated in connection with many other vegetables. After describing the preparation of the vegetables up to an including their placing in the jar, the directions read:

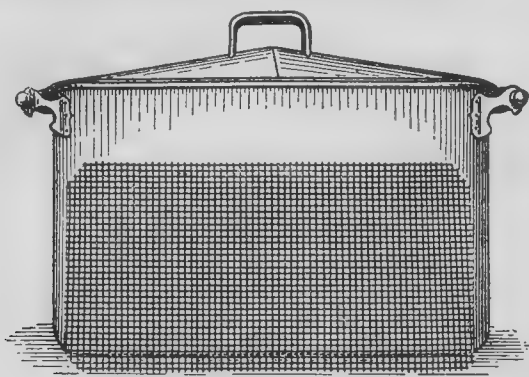


Fig. 5.—Sterilizer, showing False Bottom lifted out.

ting is made of medium-sized galvanized wire (No. 16) with one-half inch mesh. A false bottom is absolutely necessary, as the jars will break if set flat upon the bottom of the boiler. Narrow strips of wood, straw, or almost anything of this nature may be used for the purpose, but the wire gauze is clean and convenient.

There are several varieties of patent steamers or steam cookers in common use. These have either one or two doors and hold a dozen or more quart jars (fig. 6.). They are ideal for canning, but they are some-

Fill up the jar to the top with cold water. Put the rubber ring around the neck of the jar, and place the glass top on loosely.

Place the false bottom in the boiler and put in as many jars as the boiler will conveniently hold. Don't try to crowd them in. Leave space between them. Pour in about three inches of cold water, or just enough to form steam and to prevent the boiler from going dry during the boiling. It is not necessary to have the water up to the neck of the jars, as the steam will do the cooking. Put the cover



Fig. 6.—Patent Steamer.

what expensive and can be easily dispensed with. A common ham boiler or clothes boiler with a tight-fitting cover will answer every purpose.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

The first step in successful canning

on the boiler and set it on the stove. Bring the water to a boil and keep it boiling for one hour. At the end of that time remove the cover of the boiler and allow the steam to escape. Press down the spring at the side of the jar, as shown in fig. 8. This

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clamps on the top and will prevent any outside air from entering. The jars can now be removed and cooled



Fig. 7.—Position of Spring during Sterilizing.

or allowed to stand in the boiler until the next day.

On the second day raise the spring at the side of the jar, as shown in fig.



Fig. 8.—Position of Spring after Sterilizing.

This will relieve any pressure from steam that might accumulate inside the jar during the second cooking. Place the jars again in the boiler and boil for one hour. Clamp on the tops as on the preceding day and allow them to cool. Repeat this operation on the third day. In removing the jars from the boiler be careful not to expose them to a draft of cold air, while they are hot, as a sudden change in temperature is likely to crack them.

After the sterilization is complete the jars may be set aside for a day or two and then tested. This is done by releasing the spring at the side and



Fig. 9.—Manner of Testing.

Picking up the jar by the top (fig. 9). If there has been the least bit of decomposition, or if sterilization has not been complete, the top will come off. This is because the pressure on the top has been relieved by the gas formed by the bacteria. In this case it is always best to empty out the contents and fill up the jar with a fresh supply. In canning fruits, or some expensive vegetable, however, examine the contents of the jar and, if the decomposition has not gone far enough to injure the flavor, place it once more in the boiler and sterilize over again. If the top does not come off, you may be sure that the vegetable is keeping.

STRING BEANS.

Select young and tender beans, string them, and break them into short lengths. Pack firmly in the jar, cover with cold water, and add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and top and boil for one hour on each of three successive days, as directed under "Corn." A small pod of red pepper placed in the bottom of the jar will give a delightful flavor to this vegetable.

BEETS.

Although beets will keep in the cellar over winter, it is very desirable to can them while they are young and tender, as the mature beet is apt to be stringy and lacking in flavor. Wash the young beets, cut off the tops, and put them in boiling water for about an hour and a half, or until they are thoroughly cooked. Take off the skins, cut in thin slices, and pack into the jars. Cover with water and sterilize in the manner previously described. If a mild pickle is desired, make a mixture of equal parts of water and good vinegar, sweeten to taste, and cover the beets with this mixture instead of water.

SUMMER SQUASH.

Cut the vegetable into small blocks, pack in the jars, and cover with water. Add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart and sterilize. It is sometimes preferable with this vegetable, however, to pare off the skin, boil on steam until thoroughly done, mash them, and then pack in the jars and sterilize. If canned in the latter way, it is advisable to steam them for an hour and a half, instead of for an hour, on each of three days, as the heat penetrates the jar very slowly. It is absolutely necessary that the interior of the jar should reach the temperature of boiling water. A jar will usually hold about twice as much of the cooked vegetable as it will of the uncooked.

ENGLISH PEAS.

When prepared and canned in the proper way, peas are easily kept and never lose the delicate flavor that they possess when fresh. Shell the young peas, pack in jars, and sterilize as directed under "Corn."

ASPARAGUS.

Can the young tips only, in the same way as you would corn.

CAULIFLOWER.

This vegetable usually keeps very well, but if the supply for the winter should begin to spoil it may be necessary to can it during the summer. Prepare it as you would for the table, pack it into jars, and sterilize.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

These, if gathered during the early summer and canned, make most excellent vegetables for the winter. The young plants at that season are not stringy and have not yet developed the strong taste that is so objectionable to some people. Prepare as you would for the table, and sterilize.

TOMATOES.

Every housewife knows how to can tomatoes. They are very easily kept, even in the common screw-top Mason jar. If one already has on hand a number of jars of this pattern, it is best to use them for preserves or for canning tomatoes and to purchase the more modern styles for canning other vegetables. In using the Mason jars be careful to sterilize them first by placing in cold water, bringing to a boil, and boiling for about ten minutes. The rubber and top should also be immersed in boiling water for the same length of time. Remove them from the boiling water when needed, handling as little as possible. Be careful not to put the fingers on the inside of the top or the inner edge of the rubber. Fill the jar with cooked tomatoes while steaming hot, put on the rubber, screw on the top firmly, invert it, and let it stand in that position until cool.

KOHL-RABI.

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in habits of growth, although in flavor it more nearly approaches the cauliflower. It is grown in many sections of the North, but in the South it is almost unknown. Prepare it as you would turnips, pack in the jar, and sterilize.

PUMPKIN OR WINTER SQUASH.

If provided with a warm, dry cellar, one can keep certain varieties of these vegetables all winter. Some of the best varieties, however, do not keep well, and even the best keepers when not properly housed begin to decay in December or January. It is then necessary to can them in order to save them. If one has a limited number of jars, it is a good plan to fill them all with other vegetables during the summer and upon the approach of frost to gather the pumpkins and bring them indoors. By the time the pumpkins begin to spoil enough jars will be emptied to hold them. They can now be steamed and canned in the same way as summer squash. In this way a supply of jars may be made to do double service.

FRESHNESS OF FLAVOR AND COLOR.

Vegetables when canned properly should retain their attractive color and lose very little of their flavor. It will be found almost impossible to detect any difference either in taste or appearance between the canned and the fresh article if these directions are carefully followed. The volatile oils which give flavor to most vegetables are not lost during this process of sterilization. Cooking for three short periods in a closed container at a comparatively low temperature instead of cooking for one short period at a high temperature or for one long period in an open vessel makes the vital difference and insures freshness of flavor and color. After the jars have been sterilized and tested, they should be kept in the dark, as the sunlight will soon destroy the color of the vegetable.

HOW TO OPEN A JAR.

Jars of vegetables are sometimes hard to open, unless it is done in just the right way. Run a thin knife blade under the rubber, next to the jar, and press against it firmly. This will usually let in enough air to release the pressure on the top. In case it does not, place the jar in a deep saucepan of cold water, bring to a boil, and keep it boiling for a few minutes. The jar will then open easily.

CAUTION.

These directions for canning apply only to pint and quart jars. If half-gallon jars are used, always increase the time of boiling, making it an hour and a half instead of one hour.

Do not go into canning too deeply at first. Experiment with a few jars in the early part of the season and see if they keep well. It is not a difficult matter to can vegetables properly. If you follow the directions here given carefully, you will have no difficulty whatever. If you should happen to fail in the first trial, rest assured that you have done something wrong or left something undone. No housewife who has on hand during the winter a supply of home-canned vegetables ready to serve on ten minutes' notice will ever regret the trouble or difficulties experienced in learning.

Lost Horses.

Strayed from Sec. 16-16-21 w1, on May 24, one two-year filly, dark brown, white stripe in face. Also one one-year-old filly, bay, white star on face and two white feet. \$10 reward will be given to any person giving any information leading to their recovery.—J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man.

The Star, of Arcola, says: Mr. Jos. Brady is taking out the materials for the erection of a new large barn on his farm. Mr. Brady is going extensively into raising fat stock for the market and the barn will be built on a plan to facilitate stall feeding.

Smiles.

Bride—Here is a telegram from papa.

Bridegroom (eagerly)—What does he say?

Bride (reads)—Do not return and all will be forgiven.

Several weeks ago a Kansas editor advertised the fact that he had lost his umbrella, and requested the finder to keep it. He now reports: "The finder has done so. It pays to advertise."

A butcher's sign: "Headquarters for hindquarters."

This happened on a train not long ago. A man rushed in from the car behind, evidently in great agitation, and said:

"Has anybody in the car any whiskey? A woman in the car behind has fainted." Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest, drew the cork, and put the bottle to his lips. With a long, satisfied sigh, he handed it back and remarked:

"That did me a lot of good. I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint."

When we reach the higher studies of foreign languages we are told to seek diligently to learn to think in the alien tongue, as well as to read and write it. That is, we are expected to catch the meaning of the strange words with English or English speech.

From this one may come to appreciate the experience of a certain Porto Rican negro. He was asked not very long after his arrival in the United States if English was difficult for him.

"Oh, no," he said. "I learn her ver' quick."

"So you could understand it and talk it?"

"Oh, yes, ver' good. But I have one trouble ver' long time. I speak good, an' I hear good, but cannot dream in English. I always dream in Spanish. An' I feel ver' bad, an' I try so hard to dream English. An' one night I do. I dream English when I am asleep, an' I wake an' I cry, an' I weep for joy. I am happy. I can now dream in English."

Not long ago a builder, at the urgent request of one of his laborers, consented to take care of a small amount retained out of the latter's wages until the sum thus weekly saved was sufficient to purchase a cheap, strong watch.

Recently meeting the man in the street, his master asked him how the new "ticker" was behaving, whereupon Pat, pulling out his watch and glancing up at the town clock with unfeigned pride and satisfaction, replied: "It's a rare good one, sir; bedad, if it hasn't been and beat that big blackguard up there more than two hours since yesterday!"

The proprietor of a tanyard was anxious to fit a suitable sign to his premises. Finally a happy thought struck him.

He bored a hole through the door-post and stuck a calf's tail into it with the tufted end outside.

After a while he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door looking at the sign. The tanner watched him a minute and then stepped out and addressed him.

"Good morning, sir," he said.

"Good morning," said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign.

"Do you want to buy leather?" asked the tanner.

"No."

"Perhaps you've got some hides to sell?"

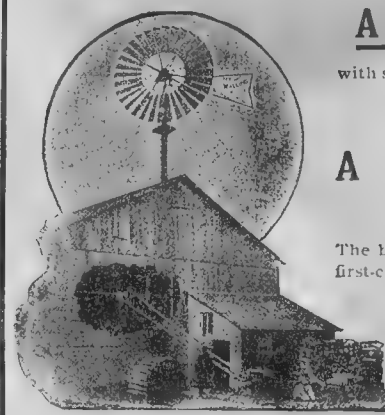
"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No."

"What are you, then?"

"I am a philosopher. I've been standing here for nearly an hour trying to find out how that calf got through that hole."



A 12-Foot Star Windmill

with shafting, grinder, guy rods, etc., ready to erect.

for \$100.

A Pumping Mill and Tower only \$60.

The best value ever offered to the farmer. Guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

Cater's Wood and Iron Pumps

lead in the West. Write for Catalogue.

Address:

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS, Dept. B., Brandon, Man. (H. Cater, Prop.)

ANNUAL EXCURSIONS

TO THE

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AT INDIAN HEAD

ON

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JULY 23 AND 24, 1909.

These excursions present a good opportunity to secure reliable information on problems of Western Agriculture. It has been organized for the purpose of giving the farmers of Saskatchewan a chance to see what may be accomplished by intelligent effort on a bare prairie farm in the growing of trees, shrubs, hedges, shelter belts, flowers and fruits, and in the production of heavy yielding crops of grains and grasses. It furnishes an opportunity to study at first hand the results of the different methods of soil cultivation, different methods of rotation, and comparative values of the different varieties of grains, grasses, roots and vegetables.

TIME TABLE

ARCOLA LINE—FRIDAY, JULY 23

Arrives	Return Fare	Arrives	Return Fare
Antler.....	3.30	Creelman.....	6.20
Redvers.....	3.53	Millmore.....	6.43
Wauchope.....	4.15	Osage.....	7.00
Manor.....	4.30	Tyvan.....	7.24
Carlyle.....	4.57	Francis.....	7.43
Arcola.....	4.30	Sedley.....	8.12
Kisbey.....	4.52	Lajord.....	8.30
Forget.....	5.15	Kronau.....	8.50
Stoughton.....	5.33	Richardson.....	9.10
Heward.....	6.00		

Arrive at Indian Head, 11.30 K.

SOO AND ESTEVAN LINE—FRIDAY, JULY 23

Arrives	Return Fare	Arrives	Return Fare
Gainsborough.....	1.25	Midale.....	4.33
Carievale.....	1.43	Halbrite.....	4.55
Carnduff.....	2.01	Ralph.....	5.15
Glen Ewen.....	2.30	Weyburn.....	5.37
Oxbow.....	2.43	McTegart.....	5.51
Alameia.....	3.08	Yellow Grass.....	6.15
Frobisher.....	3.27	Lang.....	6.43
Hirsch.....	3.51	Milestone.....	7.01
Bienfait.....	4.10	Wilcox.....	7.22
Estevan.....	4.40	Rouleau.....	7.43
Hitchcock.....	4.59	Drinkwater.....	8.04
Macoun.....	4.16	Pasqua.....	8.35

Arrive at Indian Head, 11.45 K.

C. P. R. MAIN LINE WEST—SATURDAY, JULY 24

Arrives	Return Fare	Arrives	Return Fare
Mortlach.....	6.30	Grand Coulee.....	8.48
Caron.....	6.45	Regina.....	9.20
Boharm.....	7.00	Pilot Butte.....	9.40
Moose Jaw.....	7.35	Biggonie.....	10.00
Pasqua.....	7.55	McLean.....	10.20
Belle Plaine.....	8.15	Qu'Appelle.....	10.40
Pense.....	8.30		

Arrive at Indian Head, 11.00 K.

C. P. R. MAIN LINE EAST—SATURDAY, JULY 24

Arrives	Return Fare	Arrives	Return Fare
Fleming.....	7.25	Percival.....	9.10
Noosomin.....	7.45	Broadview.....	9.25
Redjacket.....	8.00	Oakshella.....	8.30
Wapella.....	8.20	Grenfell.....	9.05
Burrows.....	8.35	Summerberry.....	9.45
Whitewood.....	8.55	Wolskel.....	10.05
		Sinaluta.....	10.30

Arrive at Indian Head, 10.55 K.

Children under 12 years, half fare; under 5, free. Trains will stop at the entrance to the Farm and returning will leave the Indian Head depot at 18.00 K.

PROGRAMME

On arrival of trains carriages will be in waiting to carry the women and children to the grounds.

Lunch will be supplied on the grounds by the Lady Minto Hospital of Indian Head at 25 cents per head.

Short addresses by the Honorable W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture; W. C. Murray, President of the University of Saskatchewan; W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the College of Agriculture; Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and other prominent agriculturists.

Competent guides will escort excursionists to all places of interest on the Farm. As many carriages as can be obtained will be secured and placed at the disposal of excursionists free of charge.

Mr. T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector, will have an exhibit of our most troublesome weeds. Bring specimens for identification.

JOHN BRACKEN,

Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

Department of Agriculture, Regina, June 30, 1909.

Alberta Red as a Winter Wheat for Southern Alberta.

By Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston.

As per your request, I am giving you an outline of the method and results of raising Alberta Red winter wheat in this (Cardston) district. I am not going to say that this is the best method to adopt, but will say that good results

that the smallest yield per acre was in the year 1904, when the yield was only 23 bus. per acre on an average on my farm. The reason for so small an average was rather a drouthy season, and the gophers did considerable damage,

I am mailing you under separate cover two photographs, one of my threshing outfit threshing a 60 bus. crop in 1907, and another showing a 60 bus. crop in stook in 1908, both scenes on my own farm, and which can be vouched for as being absolutely correct.

METHOD OF PREPARING PRAIRIE SOD.

Success or failure depends largely upon the preparation of the land, the time at which the breaking is done, the amount of moisture at the time of breaking, and that which falls after. I have found no two seasons just alike,

sod will rot quicker, which is quite an item. I have found from 3 to 4 inch breaking to give the best results, and this should be done during May and June months; these are the months during which we get the most of our moisture. Right here let me say that in some cases it means a crop or no crop according to the way it is handled. I have in mind a farmer who last year broke a piece of land in the months above mentioned, but he failed to otherwise work it until the month of August, when he disced, harrowed and drilled it to Alberta Red winter wheat. Practic-



A Field of Stooks that Threshed 60 Bushels of Alberta Red to the Acre. Grown on the Farm of Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston.

been attained, and I think I am safe in saying that there is no better district for the raising of winter wheat in Alberta, or any other province. Of course, we have "off seasons," when the crop is not as good as some others. But

and I believe that I would be within the mark when I say that the gophers did more damage than the dry spell during July. The remaining seasons I have threshed all the way from 52 to 60 bushels of Alberta Red winter wheat

so have found that the best way is to prepare to conserve moisture at all times, and this is best done by following after the breaker with the disc and the smoothing harrows. It is better still, if you have a roller or packer, to

ally no moisture fell after that date, and I am sorry to say that he has no winter wheat. This one instance serves to illustrate the other cases that came under my observation.

I have not done any breaking and



Threshing Alberta Red on the Woolford Farm.

show me the country or district that does not have these conditions, and it will show things about perfect. I shall give you, in a general way, the results of my ten years experience here in raising winter wheat, and will say

per acre, with the exception of 1905, when a severe hail storm cleaned me up properly. That particular crop promised as good, if not better, than that of any other season, and I may say that the crop was within 10 days of harvest.

let it precede the disc and harrow, for the reason that the furrow where buckled up is put down flat and prevents the air from getting in and the moisture from getting out. The disc and harrow will do better work and the

backsetting for the same crop, neither do I know of anyone in this district doing it, from the fact that not so large a acreage could be planted and I question whether the results obtained would justify the extra work. There is one

Metal as a Building Material

A few years ago wood was thought the one and only building material. Wood was used on the roof, as siding, in fact the entire building would be of wood. Now it has changed, we are in the Metal Age. Good wood is very expensive and does not last nearly so long as galvanized steel. Then it is not fireproof—your wooden buildings with their contents are an easy prey to the flames. Let us tell you of further reasons why metal is the best building material.

Corrugated Iron for Barns and Granaries

Our corrugated Iron is made of the best sheet steel. After cutting, every sheet is carefully galvanized making it absolutely rustproof. The corrugations are pressed, one at a time, thus insuring accuracy and uniformness in laying. It is an absolute protection against fire, lightning, wind, rain or snow. As a granary lining or siding it is unequalled. Your grain is as safe as if in the bank. Write for information regarding our **Metallic Portable Galvanized Granaries**.



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The Philosopher of Metal Town.

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"Eastlake" Steel Shingles make a roof absolutely fireproof, lightningproof and weatherproof. They are the easiest and quickest shingle to lay and cost less when laid than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods. We can show you house and barn roofs covered twenty-five years ago with "Eastlake" shingles that are in perfect condition to-day, never having cost a cent for repairs. Another point—"Eastlakes" are the only metal shingle with as much as a 3in. overlap.

N.B.—Over 800 elevators in Western Canada are sided with Manitoba Steel Siding and roofed with "Eastlake" Shingles.

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Metallic is far superior to wall paper or any other wall covering. Every spring or summer the torn and discolored paper has to be replaced—a dirty, disagreeable job. Metallic Ceilings and Walls do away with this labor and expense. They are sanitary, artistic and fireproof. No dust or falling bits of plaster—a nuisance with plastered ceilings. They can be had in hundreds of pretty embossed designs suitable for any room and will last a lifetime.

If you will send us measurements we will be pleased to give you suggestions and a complete estimate of costs.

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object that should be aimed at, whether breaking, breaking and backsetting, or summer fallowing—that of conserving moisture. This can be done only by working that land at the proper time. In this township, where the above condition has been complied with, there are no failures that I know of, and I am safe in saying that only about ten per cent. has been winter killed, under any conditions. I am speaking of this district only.

SUMMER FALLOWING.

Summer fallowing in this district has given as good, if not better, results than breaking; in fact, our heaviest yields have been taken off summer fallow.

Summer fallow, or tilling, as it is called, serves a dual purpose: that of storing up moisture, and the eradication of weeds. This, too, must be done at the right time, and handled in the right way, if the best results are to be obtained. I have found that May and June plowing has given the best results, and handled in the following manner: Plow from 5 to 7 inches deep. Either tie a horse on the side with a harrow attached or see that harrowing is done at night, before quitting time. This is one of the important features for the conservation of moisture. Then disc at intervals during the summer to kill the weeds and to prevent, if possible, any weeds from going to seed. Then from the first to the middle of August I have found to be a good time to drill Alberta Red winter wheat, with good seed well cleaned and at the rate of from 45 to 60 lbs. to the acre.

This, Mr. editor, is the method. (in brief) that I have followed with success, and I expect to continue along on said lines until I can learn, or hit upon something better.

Not only do I find Alberta Red winter wheat a great yielder, but it is of the best quality, and, better still, brings the best prices. Alberta Red is a success in this district.

Grain Growers' Summer Convention at Wapella.

What is designated as "District No. 1 Grain Growers' Summer Convention" is being held at Wapella, Sask., on July 6. Messrs. E. N. Hopkins, E. A. Partridge, F. W. Green, R. C. Sanderson and others are announced to address the meeting.

Fall Wheat at Prince Albert.

A. D. Thompson, of Prince Albert, who has won some distinction as a grower of Red Fife wheat, is also growing fall wheat of the Turkey Red variety. On the 21st ult. he left at the board of trade rooms there a sample which was headed out and stood two feet high. Last year Mr. Thompson experimented with a small plot and raised Turkey Red to the tune of thirty bushels per acre. No doubt this record will be surpassed this year.

In connection with the above, we may add that fall wheat has been sown for 14 years at the Indian Head experimental farm, and during 13 years has proved a failure. Only a few spears survived the past winter.

Farming in the Moose Jaw District.

By Hugh McKellar, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Farming in the Moose Jaw district has long since passed the experimental stage. For over a quarter of a century settlers have tilled the rich, clay loams adjacent to the city. Settlement was sparse for many years, for there were vast areas unoccupied between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. A period of dry seasons tried the staying powers of those early settlers. Practical experience taught them how to farm successfully, to conserve moisture. Before the term "dry farming" was coined, these

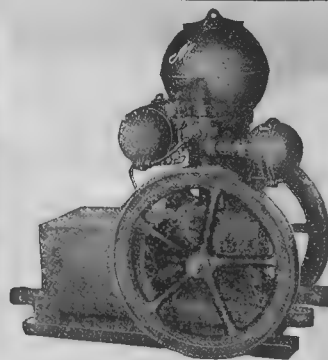
early settlers had for years been practicing the very methods that are today being described in columns and pages of agricultural papers. It is exceedingly interesting to hear how they stumbled upon the system. They were farming upon most approved methods known to them, plowing every year, in the fall or in the spring, and sowing carefully good seed. But the moisture was not in the ground to give a crop. A clean piece of land, new breaking, which gave no crop, was sown the second year without plowing by a "lazy" farmer, or a part of the field was unplowed for want of time. These fields yielded good crops while the fields adjoining, plowed and thoroughly cultivated, were total failures.

Wise farmers, who had scoffed at such "lazy" farming, began to ponder and experiment. Today with all old settlers, one-third of cropped area summer-fallowed each year, and two crops taken off before again plowed. is the rule, rotation or method of farming, and this method spells success.

Just a word about summer fallows. You will find in all parts of the district summer fallows of 160 and 320 acres without a break, and so clean with surface cultivation that not a green blade or weed can be seen on them. When the teams are taken off harrows to go on binders at the end of August, summer fallowing is then finished. The June and July rains are all conserved under the dust blanket at the surface. Summer fallows so worked have never been known to have a crop failure the following year. I have seen as good crops grown in Manitoba as in the Moose Jaw district.

Today the prospects for this year's crop is 100, plus. The district has been specially favored with rainfall this year.

There is one point upon which I would like to give a word of warning. Hundreds, yes thousands, of new settlers who have come into the district and on the Soo line during the past four or five years have had wonderful crop yields with almost any kind of cultivation, for rainfall has been timely to bring on the growing crops. These settlers may not follow the wise methods of old timers, and are sure to be caught unprepared. The temptation to sow every acre possible every year is great to new settlers. Better far to be sure and safe by following methods practiced by old settlers who are prosperous.



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Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1907	\$20,355,303.0
Assets over Liabilities	269,273.1

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Over 16,316 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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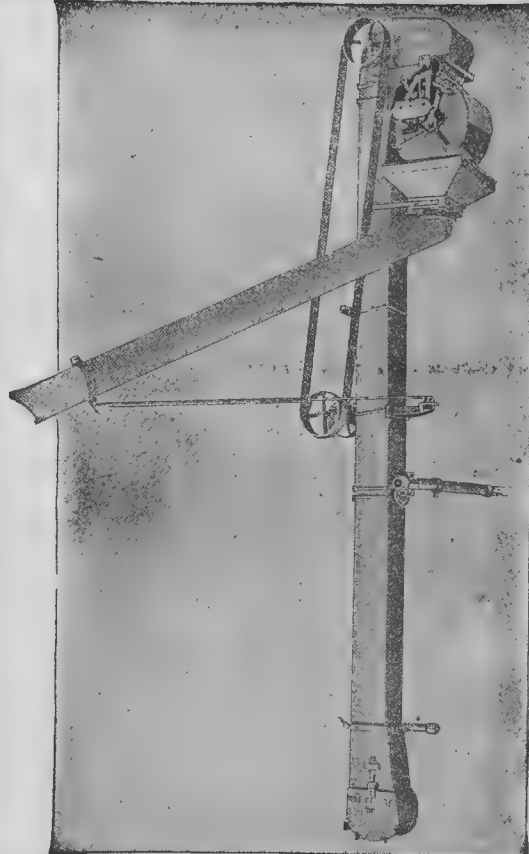
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BECAUSE it is durable, simple, fair to all.

BECAUSE it is the only machine in or out of Canada to get Government approval for this purpose.

BECAUSE it is for this reason the Only Legal Machine.

BECAUSE it will please your Customer who wants to be fair.

BECAUSE you do not care about the others.

BECAUSE you can collect for your Threshing.

BECAUSE the satisfaction of knowing you are right is Mighty Comfortable.

Remember when buying that new rig, that we will sell you a Complete Bagger, fitted with our Measure—the Best Yet Seen.

Or we will fit the Measure to your old elevator.

Write us. We have a GOOD THING, and LIKE TO TALK ABOUT IT.

Agents wanted in every town. Address—

THE VIRDEN MFG. CO., LTD.,

Box 678, VIRDEN, MAN.



Scottish Agricultural Commission in one of Mr Woolford's 60 Bushel to the Acre Fields.
(To illustrate article on page 799)

Farmers' Elevators.

By D. D. Campbell, Special Shippers' Representative, Winnipeg.

After considering your request for an article for your valuable paper, I have decided to take up chiefly the advantage of farmers' elevators both in favor of the shipper and the railway company, providing the elevator is properly built and equipped with proper facilities for handling grain.

The first thing necessary is to choose a good board of directors to undertake the management and building of the elevator.

A good dry site should be secured where it is possible, as a damp foundation is a great drawback to an elevator. The building should have a good number of bins capable of holding about 1,100 bushels that could be used where shippers wished to have the identity of their grain preserved.

When securing your power, it is best to have the engine large enough so that you will have power to spare rather than have the engine working up to its full capacity. Your engine will thus do better work and last much longer. It is well to use the same precaution in regard to your scales, as a scale that has to be loaded to its capacity is much more likely to get out of order than a scale that

has only to weigh two-thirds the weight that it is made to weigh.

It is better to have a receiving leg for coarse grain and smutty wheat, separate from the main dump for taking in the other grades of wheat, as it is impossible to handle smutty wheat over the same pit and cleaner without having the good wheat more or less tagged with smut. The more you handle smutty wheat, the worse it looks.

A ticket should be issued for each load as it is delivered, in order to comply with the Grain Act, and if this is strictly adhered to it will save friction in a great many ways later on.

The cleaner should be capable of handling about 600 bushels per hour from farmers' wagons, and, as there is some lost time between the different loads, the cleaner would require to have a capacity of about 1,000 bushels per hour when running steadily. By having this, it will help to accommodate the shareholders and others that wish to use the elevator.

If there is a good grinder in connection with the elevator, farmers

can have their screenings ground before taking them home.

Directors should secure a capable man as manager. Do not let a good man go for the sake of a few dollars. A poor manager can lose a month's wages in twenty-four hours in an elevator. In several of the most successful farmers' elevators they have arrangements made so that the manager buys grain from those who prefer to sell rather than ship their own. Where a good man is in charge this has proved very satisfactory. The assistant furnished during the busy season should also be a reliable and capable man. If he is not, he will cause the management no end of trouble in a great many ways.

If cars are placed at elevator, it is well to have them swept and well coopered while it is daylight, as any defects are then easier found and fixed.

When securing grain doors, do not use heavy nails. Drive 2½ inch nail at end of door where it does not fit close, press the door to its place, bend the nail against it; this will hold it secure and will not interfere with the opening to unload.

When loading two kinds of grain, keep partition clear of the grain doors, as the grain door must be raised to unload the grain. If this is not attended to, part of the best grain will go with the lower grade,

causing a loss to the shipper.

Always weigh your grain accurately into the car, giving each shipping the exact amount of grain his tickets call for, providing that the car will hold same without being overloaded. If a car is rated to carry *66,000 pounds, this does not allow loading from two to four thousand pounds more into the car, and I have found it very difficult to collect claims where the cars have been loaded above their capacity. Keep a correct record of your weights as loaded into all cars, and level the grain accurately and make a note of how it compares with the load line.

When billing out cars, bill at the actual weight that you have loaded and note on the face of the shipping bill how the grain compares with the load line. Be sure your notations are right, and in case of loss in transit this will be one of the best evidences that you could have to sustain your claim. It will be well to measure the depth in inches that your grain is, as I have found that the grain line varies in height in cars of the same dimensions, but if the shipper has a record of the depth in inches it will prove a double check. Fifteen minutes' time will level the grain accurately, and if this is done by the shipper the Inspector's record will assist very materially to verify this, but if the grain is not properly

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JULY 19th to 23rd, 1909

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If you can appreciate and enjoy wholesome and high-class amusement.

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levelled by the shipper it is impossible for the inspectors to secure as accurate a record as should be taken.

I have found it best to have the weighing out scale placed high enough so that the grain when weighed will go direct into the car from the scale.

When grain is shipped through an elevator, it should be well cleaned, to save dockage when being inspected. The loss in this each year to the farmers is very heavy. During the busy season it means from 8 to 10 cars of screenings per day that should be kept at home, instead of paying freight on this and receiving nothing for it. When a shipper has to load his grain direct into the car, if it contains, say, 6 per cent. of screenings, if he can arrange to have it cleaned with a fanning mill it will pay well to do so, as two men will clean a car load in two days at a cost of \$10.00, and the screenings and freight on same will be good value at \$35.00.

Wherever farmers' elevators have been built and properly managed, they have been the means of furnishing a good market and practically stopped loading on track, and have paid a good dividend on the money invested. Besides, it allows the railway companies to handle their cars to much better advantage.

[*Mr. Campbell here refers to the size of car ordinarily designated as the 60,000 lb. car, which one is permitted to load up to 66,000 lbs.—Editor.]

Alfalfa in B. C.

A correspondent in British Columbia, writes: "Mr. John Gillespie, of Kaleden, Dog Lake, B. C., has a fine field of alfalfa now ready to cut (June 17th) which will average 3 feet high and is very thick. Some of it is 4 feet high. Mr. Gillespie cuts three crops each season and gets 5 to 6 tons per acre. He considers it a very profitable crop and a perfect feed for stock, particularly dairy cattle."

Alfalfa Success at Didsbury.

Samuel Troyer, Didsbury, Alta., writes: "I write you concerning the growing of alfalfa. I sowed a small patch without inoculation on a piece of land I summer fallowed. In 1908, the following spring, I plowed again and kept it harrowed until in June, when I sowed an harrowed it, and I have a good stand. I ran the mower over it at the last of July and left it for a mulch. I was told it would not stand the winters, but to my surprise it wintered all right. I had 13 acres of Dawson's Golden Chaff fall wheat on last year's breaking alongside of it, and it is completely winter killed. This is the first fall wheat I have had winter killed since living here, and I am here now fifteen years."

Eradicating the Stinkweed.

"Eradication of the Stinkweed: This Weed Common in Western Canada can easily be Gotten Rid of."

The above is the cheerful heading that decorates the top end of a three-quarter column article appearing on the special farm page of one of our western weeklies. The article purports to be helpful agricultural intelligence, but it is just the reverse—at least in so far as the heading is concerned. If stinkweed is a pest that can "easily be gotten rid of," then The Nor'-West Farmer doesn't know anything at all about stinkweed. We will admit that many other weeds choke out more crop, and will lower the selling value of the grain much more, but for difficulty of eradication, in our humble opinion, stinkweed "takes the cake." We have for many years been looking for some man who, having had a field really seeded down to stinkweed, ever got it quite clear again, and so far we have not found him.

not impossible—but we have not yet learned his name and address, that's all.

The body of the article published in our contemporary is clipped from the press bulletin on stinkweed recently put out by Mr. Henderson, Alberta's chief weed inspector. That part is all right; but as to whether or not Mr. Henderson believes stink weed would be easy to eradicate anyone may judge from the following reasons "why not to grow stinkweed" which appear in the centre of the article:

1. The plant usually matures earlier than our common grain crops, and in the process of harvesting the pods are broken, shedding the seed and thus re-seeding the soil.

2. The seeds will remain in the ground for a long period, probably twenty years, and still retain their vitality, germinating when brought under the proper conditions.

3. The seeds will not germinate

There may be such a man—the task is unless within about two inches of the surface of the soil, and recent experiments tend to show that the soil must also be firmly packed around the seed before it will germinate.

4. The plants from seeds germinating in the fall live over the winter, flowering almost as soon as the snow is gone, and maturing seeds very early in the season.

5. The plant contains sufficient food to ripen its seed when the seed pods have attained full size. It is therefore not advisable to plow down or pull and pile in heaps plants on which any of the seed pods are well advanced.

We shall not say more. Possibly our contemporary, now that its attention is drawn to the matter, will discover that the word "not" was accidentally omitted from between the words "can" and "easily," and will thank us for noting the slight error.

\$1.00 Brings the Lot

For some years past we have in the Nor'-West Farmer offered free trial bottles of S. Warnock's Ulcerkure and have filled thousands of requests. The law now is that no samples of any medicine whatever will be allowed through the mails. The thing now is to persuade all who do not know about Ulcerkure to get a regular sized \$1.00 bottle and to persuade you, we make this offer all for \$1.00.

One large dollar bottle Ulcerkure \$1.00

One regular 25c bottle Onan's

Constipation Tablets..... 25

One New Idea Safety Razor, 3

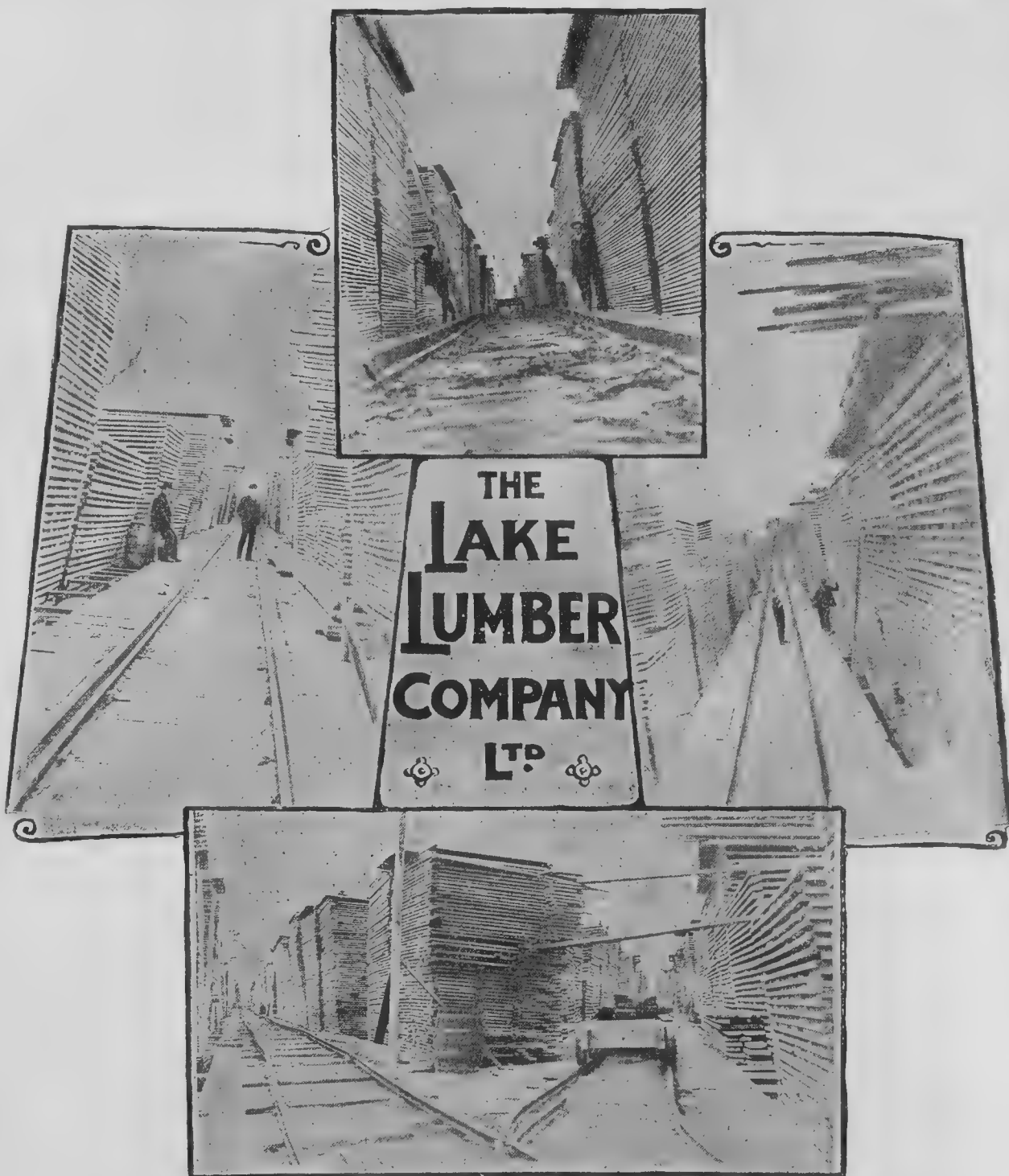
blades equal to any \$5 kind 5.00

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LAKE LUMBER COMPANY, Limited

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Continued from Page 763.

with great success several varieties of apples, pears, apricots and peaches, and at the time of writing he showed a magnificent crop of alfalfa. This crop was ready to cut, had attained a height of some three feet, would be the first of three crops from the same field during the season.

EFFECTIVE WATER SUPPLY.

A new departure in the history of Canadian irrigation has been made by Mr. Ritchie in the equipment of a pressure pipe system of watering Kaleden. The effectiveness of such a method is self-evident, as is also the immense advantage it holds over the ordinary flume and ditch. It provides the one effective means of spraying at any point, and this is an all-important matter to the resident who would have his lawn, flower-beds, and shrubbery, etc., always in the pink of condition; not to speak of the constant supply of excellent domestic water it guarantees all the year round, in place of the risk and inconvenience of hauling from a distance and maintaining a water-cistern. There is also the fact that it is installed independently to the user who has absolute control over it.

THE OKANAGAN'S CUSTOMERS.

Kaleden is on the track and will form a depot on the projected railway from Oroville to Penticton. The economic value of this fact need not be amplified, but incidentally it may be stated in the name of the whole valley that with regard to the disposal of its ripened fruits, the English market and the ever-increasing thousands that pour into the provinces east of the Rockies are not the only customers upon whom the Okanagan makes her calculations.

It is the fact that Australian houses have made a satisfactory bid for the entire apple crop of the valley, but that it should ever be found necessary or expedient to take advantage of this is a possibility too remote to be seriously contemplated.

"Quality counts"; and if the valley does nothing more than sustain the record she has already established at the great horticultural exhibitions of England, the United States and Vancouver during the last four years, she can command her price and have the last word as to where her fruit shall be marketed.

Linseed Oil Manufacture.

The disposition of the flax crop is entirely different from that of other farm cereals. Wheat, oats, barley, etc., are grown because of their food value either for man or beast, but flax is a valuable crop because of the oil which can be expressed from the flax seeds. Paint manufacturers are dependent upon linseed oil for the prosecution of their business, no

other oil is so useful in dissolving paints, and no oil has the drying properties of linseed oil, combined with cheapness. The oil of the flax seed is used for other purposes than painting, but its value to the paint industry gives it its commercial importance and value.

The extraction of linseed oil from flax seed is not a complicated process, but is nevertheless very interesting. The greatest flax producing countries are Russia, India, Argentina, the Northwestern States of the U. S., and Canada. The flax produced in Russia, and especially Baltic flax, is the best that reaches the Old Country mills. It is of practically the same quality as Canadian flax, as it is produced under practically the same climatic conditions. The flax plant, of course, requires a cool atmosphere in which to reach its greatest development, hence the superior quality of Canadian and Russian flax.

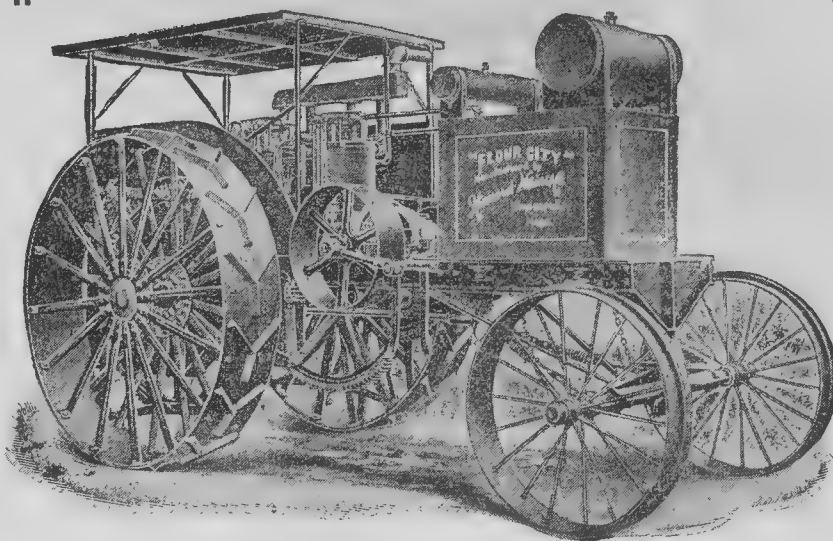
The only by-product of linseed oil manufacture is the oil cake, and the profitable sale of this has an important bearing on the profitability of the business. It makes excellent stock feed and is used to a greater extent in Great Britain than anywhere else. This big market gives the oil manufacturers in the Old Country a great advantage over Canadian mills, especially mills of Western Canada. There is very little oil cake fed here, by far the greater part of this by-product being exported directly to the Old Country, where the farmers feed it to live stock.

There are a number of oil mills in Canada. The writer, a few days ago, had the pleasure of being shown through the plant of the Manitoba Linseed Oil Co., in St. Boniface, and was greatly interested in the process of oil manufacture. A description of the different steps through which the flax seed is put before being converted into the finished product may be of interest.

The first step, of course, is buying the flax. It is stored in large elevators and conveyed from thence into the cleaners which remove all weed seeds, shrunken kernels, and other foreign substances. From the cleaners it goes to the crushers and is ground. The next step is important. In order to make the oil flow freely and also to coagulate certain gelatinous substances which otherwise would be expressed with the oil this crushed flax is heated to a temperature of about 160 degrees F. This heating is done by passing the ground flax through a steam jacketed drum, so that it is dry heat. From this heating apparatus it is conveyed to the presses where the oil is expressed. The "new process" of oil extraction is used in this mill and the style of press used is the screw-press. It works not unlike a meat chopper, under a 25 ton pressure. The crushed and warmed flax is forced through a cylinder-like appar-

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The 30 H.P. Four Cylinder "Flour City" Gasoline Traction Engine was designed especially for Plowing, Threshing and General Farm work. Its Horse-Power in comparison to its weight, appeals to those who have had experience in plowing.

Its transmission gears are of hardened steel and run in oil bath.

Its large diameter drive wheels insure greater tractive power in proportion to its weight.

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FLAX

FLAX

FLAX

Are you raising any FLAX this year?

Where are you going to dispose of it?

Have you read the article on the raising of FLAX for the oil market in this number of the NOR'-WEST FARMER? One thing that article makes clear

THERE IS MONEY IN RAISING FLAX

We can improve upon the argument somewhat by saying—

There is big money in Flax if you reach the right Market.

The fewer hands it passes through before reaching the manufacturer, the more money there is in it for you. Does it not seem reasonable?

We are the Flax Buyers for The Canada Linseed Oil Mills of Montreal.

FLAX sold to us passes direct from the grower to the manufacturer.

Make a note of this and when your FLAX is ready write or wire us for quotations.

atus by a huge auger which drives the meal out through a very small opening in one end and allows the oil to escape through openings in the sides. This meal residue is the oil cake. It is conveyed to a breaker, is weighed, and transferred to large bins upstairs from which it is sacked and shipped out.

The oil as it comes from the presses contains more or less of finely crushed flax which must be removed by filtering, which is accomplished by passing it through a kind of duck material. The filter press is a somewhat complicated affair but the filtering is accomplished by passing the crude oil through canvas. From the filter press the oil is conveyed to large storage tanks where it is kept until ready to be barreled. This is the raw linseed oil.

A portion of this raw oil is cooked and sold as boiled linseed oil. Oil for boiling is stored in a large tank which is equipped with steam coils. Steam is passed through these coils and the temperature of the oil gradually raised until it reaches 300°, where it is held for five or six hours. This raw oil contains considerable moisture and to remove this from the boiled product a "dryer" is added during the process of boiling. This is a chemical compound which absorbs the moisture from the oil and makes it of more value for mixing with paints and varnishes for interior work.

Flax ordinarily runs around 38 per cent. oil. A sample is analyzed before it is crushed, the cake is analyzed and weighed, and so is the oil. Thus a check is constantly kept on the business, and the operator knows whether or not his mill is getting out as much oil as it should. About 8 per cent. of oil remains in the cake. Besides this comparatively high oil content, the cake is rich in protein and makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock. The oil mills of the States are favored with a home market for a much larger percentage of their cake than are Canadian mills. They also have a larger sale for the oil and can thus make real lively competition for Canadian manufacturers. This industry is one which is closely connected with the farmer, and is one destined to assume much larger proportions in the West. A visit through a large oil mill will prove very interesting and would be worth the time of any of our readers if ever they are where such a mill is located.

Grenfell Agricultural Society's Plowing Match.

John Nicholls, president of the Grenfell Agricultural Society, very kindly sends us the following interesting account of the plowing match recently held there:

The first plowing match in connection with the Grenfell Agricultural Society was held on the farm of Mr. James Fotheringham on Wednesday, June 23. Being the first, a good deal of interest was taken in it, not alone among the farmers, but the townspeople as well. It is generally understood that good plowing is an important feature in successful agriculture, in growing good crops and in the general prosperity. If there were at first some who were skeptical as to the results, they had good reason to change their opinions when the match was over, and some of them did so in generous fashion.

There were three classes of plows provided for in the prize list: walking, sulky and gang plows. Boys under eighteen contended in each class. Nineteen teams competed in the various classes, and although some of the plowmen had been out of practice for years, there was some excellent work done. Three of the competitors were townsmen, Mr. J. J. Walden and Mr. S. B. Fleming being blacksmiths who had not handled a plow for many years, and Master Douglas Richardson, winner of the first in the boys' walking plow class, a student in the public school. But

the breath of the farm was in their nostrils that day, and they did right well and deserve credit for it. The first winner in the men's walking plow class was Mr. James Dale, a sturdy son of old John Bull, and who had learned how to do it on the other side of the sea. The second was another son of the same old dad, Mr. George Hyde, and the third Mr. James Fotheringham, a former student at Guelph Agricultural College. In the boys' class, Douglas Richardson was first, and I do not have the names of the others.

The first prize in the gang class went to Mr. Ed. Box. This was an excellent outfit of five good horses, a John Deere plow from the Grenfell Milling Company, and a good plowman and driver on the seat. The second prize went to Mr. J. Crawford, who drove his four horse team abreast, tandem. Mr. Crawford also did excellent work. The third went to Mr. M. Fisher. Mr. Fisher is also a good hand "wi' the plow," and if he had had his own way, would probably have got off with first money. There were eight competitors in this class, and some of the others scored well up to the winners.

In the sulky plow class for men the first honors went to Mr. E. Wyatt, who drove Mr. A. J. Loveridge's team. Mr. Wyatt also carried off the sweepstake prize for the highest number of points scored in the match. Mr. Wyatt learned his trade on Johnnie Bull's home farm. (By the way, where are the blockheads who say that the Englishman is no good in Canada? Bring them hither and slay them!) For a young man, he knows right well how to handle a team of horses and how to guide a plow with the best of them. Mr. W. Turner, with Mr. Edward Adams' outfit, was the second man in this class.

In the boys' sulky plow class Tommie Amy, a wee laddie, eleven years of age, a farmer in the bud, came out with the first, and W. Unvenicht, another little fellow, took second. These are the kind of boys who are to be the men of the future, the makers of Canada, of whom their friends should and will be proud. They may not run "marathons" or give "knock-out punches," or break one another's head at lacrosse or hockey, but they can do something far better, more manly and more patriotic, and we are all downright proud of our country laddies.

The match was, as a first, a splendid success and the agricultural society, the competitors and all concerned are to be congratulated upon it. It was a great educative factor, too, and will lay the foundation for other matches and better work in the future. Mr. W. Turner, of Carroll, Man., champion in his province, acted as judge, and along with and assisting him were Mr. Headley Auld, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Mooney, of Regina. They are all good men and we will be glad to welcome them again on a like purpose.

Weed Spraying at Sanford, Man.

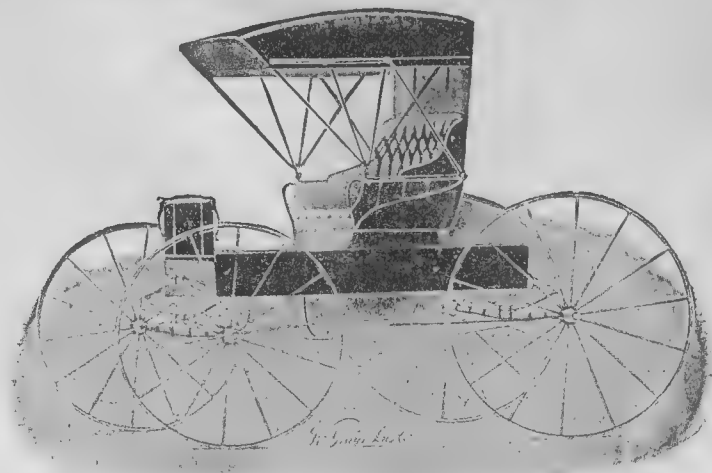
D. Mansell, of Sanford, Man., whose enterprise in spraying weeds with iron sulphate was noted in these columns just a year ago, has sprayed 130 acres this season. We have not been able to examine the work done this year, but we understand that none of it was quite as good as the best of last year's work, although on the whole the season was much more favorable, and probably the work was generally more satisfactory. Less success attended this year's efforts to kill the stink weed, which a year ago was very soft owing to its exceedingly rapid growth, and was then killed off almost completely. We believe that spraying was this year also tried on other farms in the Sanford district.

Cy Warman: Weather is a good deal like life. You must make up your mind to getting all kinds.

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We have a few left and those who apply now can be furnished.

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Grain Growers' Guide

If you are not taking the "Guide" ask a neighbour to let you see his paper or write for a sample copy to the

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give their name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Mr. Langley Advocates Government Ownership of Elevators.

George Langley, M.L.A., Maymont, Sask., writes:—"Mr. Powell, of Earl Grey, in his last letter on this subject, introduces (quite needlessly as I think) some matters that are not very pertinent to the discussion.

"For instance, when he writes that the government needs purging from graft, he is merely indulging in the politician's cheap sneer. This kind of thing has become in this country the stock in trade of the politically self-righteous, and has ceased to be useful even as criticism, because of its recklessness and want of balance.

"Equally thoughtless is his remark that if our M.P.'s did their duty there would be no need for farmers to send their delegates to Ottawa. Any one who is conversant with parliamentary ways (I don't mean crooked ways) would know that the government, and the members as well, are continuously having pressed upon them by interested parties the consideration of matters about which their own knowledge is in the nature of things, small, and it is only by each interest taking care that the government is also in possession of their view, that justice is done to all; for even M.P.'s are human. As a concrete illustration:

When the Grain Growers' delegates were at Ottawa in the spring of 1908 at the grain convention, quite a fight took place on the clause in the Grain Act regulating the distribution of cars, and after the discussion was over one of the Ministers told the Grain Growers' delegates that representation had been made to the Government, of so certain and strong a nature, against that clause of the Grain Act, by the railway companies, backed up by the grain dealers and the banks, that the government had practically decided that some alteration would have to be made. But when the farmers, in the presence of the representatives of these corporate interests, stated their side of the case, so completely was the aspect of the matter altered that the government at once and finally decided to let the clause alone. Had the farmers' side of the case remained unstated, an act of injustice would have been done, and no one but ourselves would have been to blame.

"To me it is extraordinary that any one should write to a public journal on this subject who has considered it to so poor a purpose that he sees no difference from a public viewpoint between an elevator and a hardware store; but a man may build an elevator with his own money and yet he cannot operate it without a license, and after he has a license he must operate it under regulations issued by a public official. Why? He is compelled to accept grain offered to him (if dry) for storage, and he cannot fix his own price for the service he gives. Why? For the simple reason that his building is, as Mr. Fletcher says, a public utility, and must be run for the convenience of the public who utilize it. Are these things true of any village store? Even Mr. Powell knows better. When the elevators were first started in the West there was no law dealing with the matter, no license was needed, no warehouse commissioner was in existence; and the law was enacted and the commissioner appointed because the operation of these buildings by the uncontrolled private parties had become a public scandal, and it is only simple truth to say that ever since the

law was passed the elevator interest, as a whole, has been engaged in a continuous effort to circumvent it, and the grain dealers have been closely organized for that very purpose. The farmers' organization has checked them at one point, and then find that they have wriggled round another. The whole case of the farmer against the elevator is this that while the government by its law has declared the elevator a public utility the elevator man insists on acting for his own convenience and not that of the public, and the request made by the grain growers that the government take over and operate elevators is for the purpose of putting an end to such an anomalous state of affairs. Mr. Powell's plea to do a number of other things is only, in a familiar phrase, drawing a red herring across the trail. Everyone knows that there are lots of other things to do, but we must bear this in mind: the Grain Growers' Association is an industrial organization, and in reason should attend to matters special to its own industry first, rather than those other matters that affect the whole community.

"Again, look at the taunt that by asking government ownership and operation we are forfeiting our independence. If that is so, we have already lost our independence, for the government do already interfere. But, more, the government have taken over the telephone system (in spite of the failure of hail insurance) and are operating it. When a citizen of Regina sends a message, for which he pays, over the government phone, does he cease to be an independent citizen? Even Mr. Powell knows that he does not. If Mr. Powell's idea of a government functions are right, there is just as much to be urged against the government telephone system as against a government elevator system.

"But, it is objected, why don't the farmers themselves take this matter in hand? They have made a success of it at places; why not inaugurate a system all over the province? It will take some time, says Mr. Powell, to persuade the government; the farmers can act right away. How simple! Is Mr. Powell aware that it

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CONSTRUCTION

The "Wizard" Portable Grain Elevator is built any height, standard 18-ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyor by worm screw.

Mounted on skids, but can be operated on a wagon or truck.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction, or up or down.

Will save its cost in one Season.

It is a back saver, time saver, money saver. It will save three men's time and two teams at least.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

For loading cars and filling granaries—it can be operated by horse power or gasoline engine.



This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck, with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain. Write for prices and terms. Agents wanted.

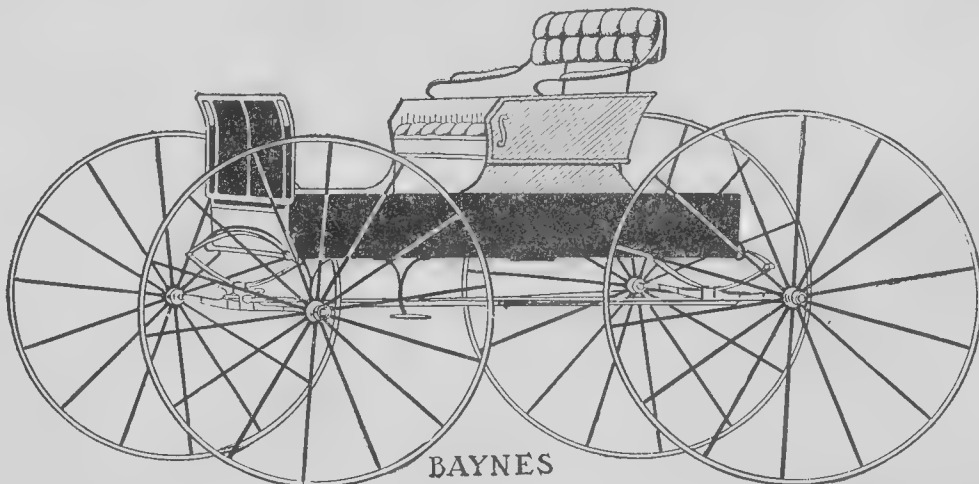
Our Line of Specialties include—Steel wheel Trucks, Caboose Trucks, Rotary Plow Harrows, Harrow Carts, Sewing machines, Disc Sharpeners, &c.

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NOW here's the newest, nattiest, and classiest road wagon—one of the new gems for 1909 season.

This wagon is fitted with the Baynes Long Distance Axles, which will run a year with one oiling, and the Baynes Ball Bearing Quick Shifting Couplers.

BAYNES BUGGIES

You can take out the shafts in ten seconds, put in the pole in ten seconds more—and there you are.

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THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT.

will take the farmer longer to be persuaded than it will take the government? And the objection to the farmers' elevator as a solution of the problem is exactly the same as to the local telephone. The grain storage is a matter affecting the whole province, and its true solution demands a uniform method. The point of my mentioning in a former letter the case of Arcola, Carlyle, etc., was for the purpose of showing that the experiment had been successfully tried of a method easy of adoption. The very man who was the means of this success would be at the disposal of the government, and it is undeniable that the farmers in these districts save from five to ten cents a bushel on the price of their wheat compared with those who ship through the private owned elevator. Take it at five cents; what does it mean to the farming and business interests of Saskatchewan alone? Five cents a bushel on fifty million bushels would mean two and a half million dollars! No wonder there is a great rush to build elevators in the West. It represents a gold mine that beats the Yukon out of existence, and this large sum of money left in the hands of the farmers would mean that the major portion of it would go to increase the turnover and profits of our merchants.

"One last point. Mr. Powell is troubled to think that toll would be charged on the wheat to buy up the system of elevators, which after they were bought with the farmers' money would belong to the province. This strange and troubling idea was begotten by the statement that a sinking fund must be provided to redeem the capital invested. But why was a sinking fund suggested? For this reason: An elevator is a perishable structure and provision must perforce be made to cover wear and tear. There was no suggestion that the farmers should buy something to be presented to the whole community, but it was intended to cover an item for which provision is made in all commercial undertakings, to make certain that when a balance is struck at the annual stock taking the assets would cover the liabilities, so that in every possible way the industry that was served would bear the cost of the service. A man must be very timid who is worried into sarcasm by so sensible a provision as this.

"Mr. Powell, like a large number of my countrymen, finds it very difficult to realize that this new country has its own problems. They come here with an intelligent acquaintance with a condition of things totally unlike what we have here, and they appear to think that all that is necessary to solve these novel matters is to refer to something that took place at home, and that will at once and for all settle our difficulties. Look, he says, at the co-operative concerns in England, but he fails to see, or at least to state, that in England they have a homogeneous population which has lived together generation after generation for nearly a thousand years, while here we have a heterogeneous population drawn from every nation in Europe. Naturally, with the former co-operation is comparatively easy, while with the latter co-operation on a large scale becomes difficult almost to impossibility and in England co-operation among the farmers is very little heard of.

"In England the functions of government are theoretically today very much what Lord Macaulay, three-quarters of a century ago, said they ought to be, 'The protection of the lives and property of men.' In this new country the excessive individualism of the old land has long ago been discarded. The government here is a committee of citizens helping along the work of development. So much is this so that the largest government development, that of agriculture, spends most of its income in the work of educating the settlers who are engaged in the pursuit of farming. And if we, as grain growers, demonstrate the wisdom of operating the storage facilities (which are indispensable to grain growing in a land whose market is thousands of miles away) it is absurd to suppose that they will refuse to act because it represents some

novel addition to the functions of government. Every practical farmer in the West who has to depend upon his industry knows that the great majority of the farmers who are even today in the throes of pioneer difficulties cannot afford to support a large organization of parasites who levy a heavy toll upon the grain growers, while at the same time they refuse to give any degree of useful service to the industry they fleece."

What Kinds of Weeds will Sheep Eat?

E. E. Perley, Wolseley, Sask., writes:—"I would like to know from some one who can inform me from experimental knowledge, if sheep will eat all kinds of growing weeds when green, and if there is any kind of growing weeds they will not eat, and if so, what kind? An answer will greatly oblige."

Against Private Ownership of Land.

One of the well known farmers of Manitoba who desires to use as a nom de plume "Freeholder" sends us the following letter for publication. The letter was intended for our last issue, but was crowded out of that paper:—

"I would like to say a few words on 'Why do Young People Leave the Farm?' being incited thereto by a recent article by Dr. McIntyre and an answer to the same by George Langley, M.L.A.

"Dr. McIntyre contends that the public school has not educated young people off the farm, and Mr. Langley seems to think that much may be done by education to retain young people on the farm.

"Perhaps they are both right. In the meantime I would like to point out what I believe to be the principal reason why young people, and old people as well, leave the farm. It is private ownership of land.

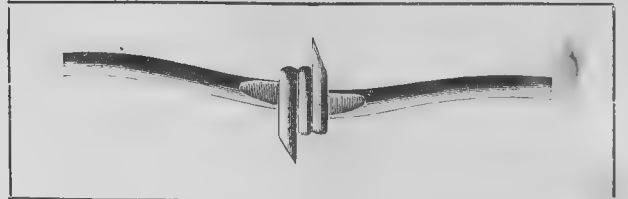
"To illustrate, let us consider the case of a young man just on the threshold of life. We would suppose that he has been educated, according to Mr. Langley's ideas, that 'a yellow primrose on the brim' a great deal more than 'a yellow primrose is to him,' and that he wishes to make his home in the country. What is his first requisite? It is land. He must have land. But the land is all owned, and to get possession he must promise to pay such a price that the best years of his life will be spent in trying to pay for his farm, and I submit that our young man's appreciation of the aforesaid primrose will not help him materially in the fight.

"And is the person from whom he buys the land entitled to the price? Certainly not. But space forbids arguing this point. The point I wish to make

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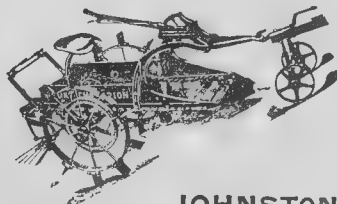
WE ARE NOW IN POSITION TO SUPPLY IN ANY QUANTITY AND IF YOUR DEALER HASN'T IT IN STOCK SEND US HIS NAME

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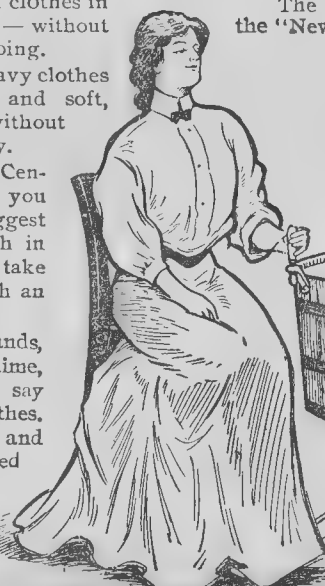
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The "New Century" washes a tub of clothes in five minutes—without boiling or rubbing.

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It saves your hands, your back, your time, your nerves—to say nothing of the clothes. The ball bearings and powerful oil-tempered steel springs make it run so easy that a child can do the family washing.



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Some people buy them because they run "so easy," others because they do such perfect work in so short a time—all of them because there is no other "just as good."

Price \$9.50 without wringer, delivered to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec.

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just now is that the young man is debarred from access to the land. But it may be said that many people leave the farm who own farms. True. And still the principal reason they leave the land is private ownership of land, which prevents them from renting or selling their farms on the rent or interest of the land. Think of the great number of people who live in the towns whose income is rent or the mortgage on some farm. Of the numbers who reside in Columbia and draw their living from the fertile fields of Manitoba. This tends to impoverish life in the country. Is it any wonder it is inviting to our young people? I know that there are other things that make life in the country undesirable. For instance, there is the isolation that the size of the farm imposes the consequent difficulty of social course and recreation; also the fact that I need not take time to do it. But all these difficulties could be overcome and would be overcome if it were necessary to live on the farm to get wealth from the farm. If such is not the case. Under our present land tenure all that is necessary to acquire a title to the land and demand toll from those who wish to cultivate it. Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have said enough to show Dr. McIntyre, Mr. Langley or any other reader of The Nor'-West Farmer who may be turning this question over in his mind that something more than education is necessary to keep people on the farm, and that the great economic question of the day is the tenure on which men hold land."

Recent Canadian Patents.

The following is a list of Canadian Patents recently obtained through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Mayhew, 103 Bay St., Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained:
Joseph H. Coleman, fare box; S. W. Kirkland, bureau; P. W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., watch case; O. P. Pellnitz, treating terpenes; E. Barthelmes, stone breaker; J. H. Banks, sheet metal brackets; A. J. Ross, stove; R. Washburn, heating drum; Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd., moulds and ejectors for linotype machines; John Lavery, disk plows; G. R. Wyman, paper box; N. D. Munn, forge; R. W. King, greenhouse sash bar; Toronto Type Foundry Co., galley mechanism of typographical machines; S. Z. de Ferranti, steam turbines; R. T. Palmer, hot water system; Charles B. Chapman, loose leaf binder; A. G. Irig, treatment of waste leather; Arthur G. Jordan, sad iron.

Choice Piano Bargains

Our exchange department affords nearly 40 choice bargains in slightly used and exchanged pianos. After looking over the partial list given below, many will wonder how we came to be in possession of such wonderfully good pianos which are offering at nearly half their original cost. Our answer is simply this. The great demand for the **PIANOLA PIANO** (the piano which everyone can play) has become so great that dozens of people who have good instruments are constantly exchanging them for this wonderful self-playing piano.

This gives us a great collection of used pianos of the best makes in the Dominion, any of which are as good as the pianos in the best homes you know. You will find in this collection instruments that have been used less than a year at prices which represent but a small portion of their worth. **REMEMBER!** We guarantee every piano we sell.

\$350 Evans Piano for.....	\$150	\$450 Williams Piano for.....	\$260
\$400 Evans Piano for.....	185	\$400 Farwell Piano for.....	265
\$450 Gerhard Heintzman for..	210	\$425 Henry Herbert Piano for	275
\$400 Morris Piano for.....	190	\$450 Bell Piano (used less than	
\$400 Morris Piano for.....	220	a year) for.....	290
\$450 Heintzman & Co. for....	230	\$400 Classic Piano for.....	300
\$450 Bell Piano for.....	235	\$500 Mason & Risch Piano for	320
\$500 Heintzman & Co. for....	245	\$550 Steinway Piano for.....	340

\$550 Mason & Risch Piano for **\$363**

30 Good used Organs \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, and \$60

If it is not convenient for you to call and make a personal selection, write for our complete mailing list which we will gladly send by return mail. You can purchase just as easy through our MAIL ORDER department, as we guarantee every piano we sell, and if the instrument is not as represented we will refund your money.

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We have certainly captured the 1909 Business.



The "Hero" is the best grain separator on the market.

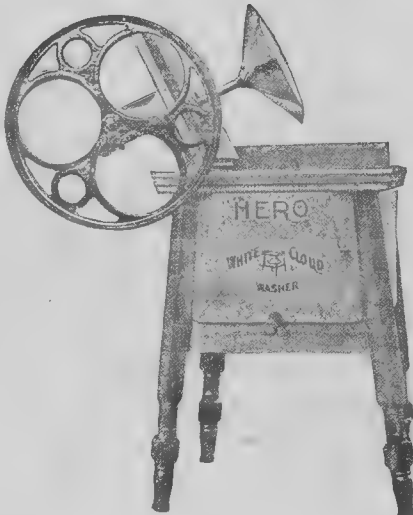
Every machine is built of the best materials procurable.

It excels in thoroughness of work and cleans oats from wheat perfectly.

No other Separator can compare with the "Hero" for reliability and efficiency.

It gives satisfaction to every user.

If your dealer does not handle these machines, Write



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the "Hero White Cloud" washing machine, protected by U.S. and Canadian patents.

By the introduction of this machine the washing problem has been solved.

No other machine can equal its work.

The "Hero" washer will last a lifetime. Made in Galvanized iron and genuine copper.

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AT THE FAIRS



WHEAT.

A careful review of the wheat markets since the date of our last issue is presented below. The following special letter was written for us after the close of the market on July 5:—

Well nigh three weeks have passed since we wrote our last review of the wheat markets appearing in these pages, the same being dated June 16.

In these three weeks crop prospects in America and Canada have been steadily improving, and the ultimate favorable outcome of this year's wheat crop on the North American continent has daily been becoming more assured. In the far south, where long continued drought prevented any approach to fair average results, the crop has been harvested and the yield is unusually small, but down there the wheat crop is not, in the aggregate, one of importance, and every year wheat and flour has to be imported from further north to meet the requirements of a large and steadily increasing population. In that region cotton is the principal farm crop, and corn comes next. As we come further north in the U. S. the wheat crop assumes a more important position, and at one time it was feared that the states of Oklahoma and Kansas were likely to show up as badly as the country to the south of them, and both of these states being ordinarily large surplus states as regards wheat raising, the general wheat situation in the U. S. up to middle of May seemed to be hanging in the balance, and a very serious shortage seemed imminent. The time was fast passing when rain could be of any adequate benefit to the crops in these states, and almost total failure was in prospect. But just when it seemed almost too late, the long hoped for rain began to come. At first it was freely stated that the rain was too late to revive the wheat crop, but the rain has continued until people felt like praying for it to stop. A considerable acreage planted to wheat has been plowed up, and the more favorable weather has enabled the land to be put in to other crops, principally corn. The result of the rain, however, has been to fill out the wheat heads, and so to improve the crop, that in these temporarily drought stricken regions nearly an average crop is being secured, and

the weight and quality of the wheat is much higher than usual, caused by the rain coming when the heads were filling. As we come further north in the U. S. where the crop is not so early, it is seen to have improved under almost steadily favorable weather conditions, and the outlook is much better than it seemed likely to be earlier in the season. On the Atlantic coast states, and also on the Pacific coast, the wheat crop has steadily progressed in a satisfactory way. The spring wheat in the U. S. and in our own country has, on the whole, come along very well, although there are always districts and individual cases where from one cause or another the crop is not so satisfactory. This is the time of the season when hailstorms occur over the spring wheat country, and our heartiest sympathy goes out to those who have to suffer, in many cases, the total loss of fine crops through hail damage. At the same time we would point out that while these disasters are very serious matters to individuals, they seldom amount in the aggregate to such an extent as to make any noticeable impression on the general wheat markets. The American situation today as regards

GRAIN SUMMER SHIPMENTS.

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old grain during July, and probably the most part of August. After that if the new crops over the United States and Canada result in a fairly bountiful yield, as they at present promise to do, the effect will almost certainly be to make markets easier during the time of the heavy movement of the crop immediately after harvest, and so the balance of the old crop still unsold should be turned into money as soon as conveniently possible.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carload to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax, for farmers, who ship the grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg at the Industrial Exhibition, or at any other time, we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our offices at the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

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TO GRAIN GROWERS.

Last September in our advertisements and circular letters we insistently advised farmers to hold their grain for high prices, and were repeatedly told that this advice would cost the farmers millions of dollars. It did not. Our advice proved exceptionally true. The prices of grain advanced beyond our expectations.—One Northern Wheat selling at around 136c.; 2 C.W. oats at 58c.; No. 3 barley at 62c., and No. 1 N.W. Flax at 155c. in store Fort William or Port Arthur. We are again using the same system of collecting information and statistics which we have employed for the last few seasons and the information already collected leads us to urge farmers, even at this early date, to hold their new crop of grain for even higher prices than this season. Prices this season have been high in comparison with other years, but the world's grain conditions most assuredly point towards even higher prices. We may have a large crop in both Canada and the United States but it will have to be extra large to prevent a still further increase in the world's shortage.

Last September we conservatively predicted 125c. wheat. Prices have already ruled above that point for months. Next September ushers in another grain season here, and we predict a ten cent advance on this price for a large portion of our wheat. Don't sell your wheat too cheap. We have been advised that many farmers have lately been contracting to deliver their new crop of wheat at around 110c. basis One Northern in store Fort William when threshed. With the world's wheat condition in its present position we certainly do not advise selling at these prices. Hold your wheat for at least 120c. in store Fort William and for 135c. next spring.

Prices of oats and barley will also rule high and we would suggest that should prices of these grains be forced down early in the coming season that farmers hold for better values. The heavy shipments rushed forward early may cause prices to decline through overloading the market at the time, but all the oats and barley that can be grown here this year will be needed and badly needed long before next spring. Use a little good judgment in handling your oats and barley and your profit will be enormous.

We would like all farmers who have not already been shipping grain in carload lots to Fort William and Port Arthur, or who know they will not have a full carload of any particular grain to ship this coming season, to write us right now and we will send them full shipping instructions with information relating to shipping part carloads to best advantage, and leisure moments between now and shipping time will give them ample opportunity to understand thoroughly all the necessary details connected with shipping carloads of grain.

Watch this paper for our advertisements, which will contain the best information we can give concerning the grain markets. Meanwhile don't sell your wheat under 120c.

GRAIN EXCHANGE **McBEAN BROS.,** WINNIPEG, MAN.

this year's winter and spring wheat crops is such as to afford gratification to the producers generally, because far south the small crops secured are bringing very high prices, at the points in Texas as high as \$1.50 per bushel has been paid to the farmer and in Oklahoma and Mississippi many farmers have contracted to deliver all their crop as soon as it is ready to local millers at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel. These high prices being paid for the first run of the new crops have a strong influence in keeping up prices on the later moving crops further north. In some recent years Minneapolis millers have been able to buy the early run of new wheat in the southern markets and bring it to their mills at good profit for themselves, but there is no word of anything of that kind this year, because prices down south are higher than they are at Minneapolis.

In looking further abroad we find that European crop prospects are not greatly changed since we wrote last. In Russia the outlook for the crops is everywhere good, also in Italy and Spain the prospects are good. In the United Kingdom the crops are looking well, but within the last few days the weather there has been cold and wet, causing some apprehension. In Germany the prospects for the wheat crop are considered very poor, and it is expected that the German demand for foreign wheat will be very large during the ensuing crop year. France also is now counting on a much smaller crop than last year's. In Austria and Hungary the crop is very unsatisfactory, and Austria is expected to be a large importer. In the southern hemisphere, the new Argentine crop, owing to long continued drought and other unfavorable weather, is decreased in acreage and has got a very poor start, so that present prospects are for a lessened export from that country next year. On the other hand, the Australian advices on their new crop are most favorable, and the prospects for the seeding of the new crop in India are very satisfactory.

In regard to the markets, two fac-

tors govern these at the present time. The first is the practical scarcity of wheat to fill requirements between now and the time when new crop wheat will move to market in liberal quantities. The second is the prospects for the coming crop, combined with the weather as it may from day to day seem to influence these prospects. So far the cash situation is very strong, as it is generally believed that invisible supplies have been scaled down to the lowest ebb in the endeavor to have bins and storehouses cleared out of high priced stock, when the expected lower priced new crop is ready for market. This in the meantime causes a continuous urgent demand for small quantities to fill the immediate needs, and the urgent demand, though small, being almost daily, causes holders to hold firmly on to what they have. This situation, we think, will continue for the next two months until new wheat is fairly beginning to move in quantity. By that time the old crop will be practically cleaned up everywhere.

Between now and then, if the weather continues normally favorable for the growing and maturing crops, the prices for wheat for future delivery (being the new crop) will not likely advance much over present quotations. Nevertheless, we do not expect them to decline much either, because old stocks are going to be so well cleaned up that practically the whole world is going into the new crop year with no surplus left over to help what looks like going to be another moderate, if not small, world's crop. The liberal movement of the new crop from August to December, however, will have the usual effect of preventing any free advance in prices over what September and October wheat are selling at now, unless serious calamity befalls some of the crops of the Northern Hemisphere before they are safely ingathered. After the free run of the new crop is over prices will depend on the outlook for supply and demand in the last half of the crop year from January to the end of July, and taking the view that the

old stocks are exhausted, that the world's crop is not going to be large, and that there is a great probability of the Argentine crop (which does so much to fill the gap after the free movement of the American and European crops is over), being a small one, we think we are certain to see exceedingly high prices again for wheat next spring and summer. The future of prices after next summer will depend on the outlook for next year's crops. In the meantime there can be no doubt that high prices are causing conservatism in the use of wheat. This and the increase in production which high prices and better crop seasons will in time bring about, will ultimately result in large surplus stocks and lower prices, but when that period will be reached is, of course, problematic, only it is well to keep the thought in mind.

In the first half of the period under review, wheat prices showed a tendency to decline, but latterly the markets have been stronger under a better demand. In this respect our Winnipeg market shows up better than the U.S. markets, as our prices have advanced 3 cents to 4 cents over what they were at date of our last review.

Trade in our Winnipeg market keeps fairly active considering the moderate quantity of wheat available. There is a firm cash demand all the time, but for small quantities and principally of the lower grades. A fair increase in the movement from the country is taking place, which was to be expected after seeding was over, but it is not large and will soon be over. Stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur are very small, only 1,392,853 bus., against 2,479,802 bus. at this date last year. Prices of our higher grades are quite above export value. Today's Winnipeg prices are: No. 1 Nor., \$1.33½; No. 2 Nor., \$1.30½; No. 3 Nor., \$1.27½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.20½; No. 5, \$1.09; No. 6, 98½c.; Feed, 84c. These prices are for wheat now in store Fort William or Port Arthur or enroute. There is nothing doing in Alberta Red Winter wheat; none on the market. Futures closed: July, \$1.33½; October, \$1.10; December, \$1.06. All prices quoted are for in store Fort

William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

OATS.

The high prices are bringing along quite a little run of oats, the shipments running about 30 cars a day. No. 2 C.W. are quoted at 53½c., and No. 3 C.W. at 52½c.

FLAX.

Flax still stands at a very high price, but with practically no shipments. No. 1 N.W., \$1.51; 1 Man., \$1.49.

LIVE STOCK.

Crealock & Dohan, live stock commission agents, Winnipeg, send out the following report on July 5:—Liberal receipts of slippery grass cattle on the local market last week caused prices to decline for these kinds, while a few good stall fed cattle sold at good prices. Butcher cattle will sell around the usual summer prices from now on, and it would be well to let the cow stuff remain on the grass until they get fat, as thin cows and heifers are hard to sell at the present time. Hogs are in demand, and select are selling at \$7.25. Too many calves are coming, and they are selling at from 3c. to 4c. Cattle are selling high in the Old Country owing to short supplies. Our cable today quotes best Canadians in Liverpool and London at 14½c. to 14¾c.; Ranchers 13½c. to 14c. The following are prices on this market:

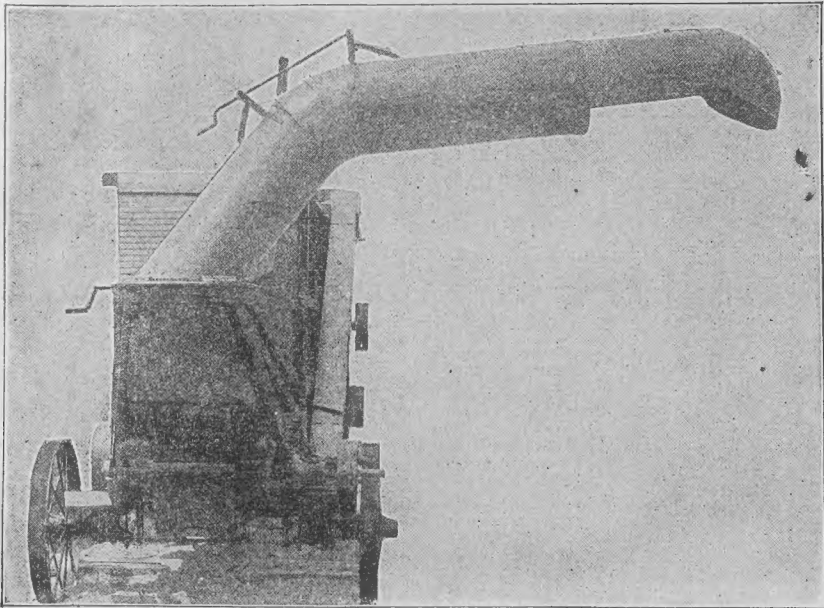
Export range steers (assuming freight ..	\$4.75 to \$5.25
Choice butcher steers ..	4.75 to 5.25
Good butcher steers and heifers ..	4.25 to 4.75
Medium loads butcher cattle off grass ..	3.50 to 4.00
Common to fair butcher cattle off grass ..	2.75 to 3.25
Export bulls ..	3.50 to 4.00
Butcher and feeding bulls ..	2.25 to 3.00
Breedy stocker and feeding steers ..	2.50 to 3.25
Hogs are selling at \$7.25 for selects.	

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

Charrest & Bartram, Winnipeg, quote 19 cents a dozen for eggs.

H. T. HELGESON,

MANUFACTURER, ENGINEER AND
MACHINIST



THE HELGESON GRAIN TANK, BUILT IN 100, 125, 150 BUSHEL CAPACITY

This tank is built of best material throughout, all wood parts dressed and seasoned lumber. Bottom and sides tongued and grooved, making the entire tank flax tight. The ends are also set into grooves on sides of tank, which make the corners positively tight. The top is provided with a 4-inch flange, which prevents the shaking or blowing out of grain. The entire tank is braced and bolted, making it rigid and very strong.

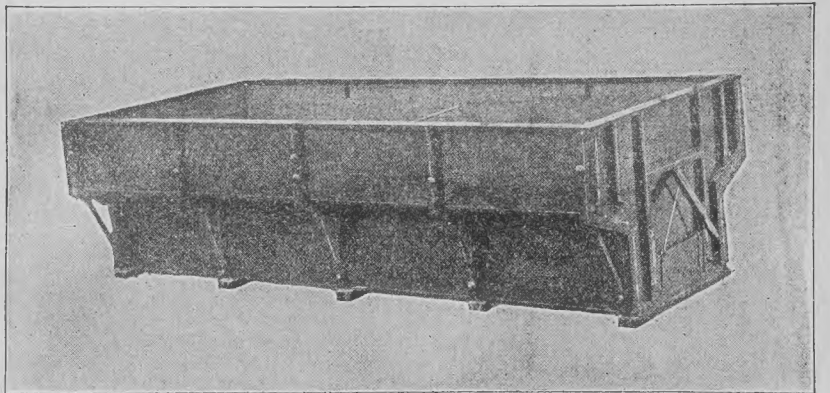
Ask us about our 10 and 12 barrel capacity water tanks, they are absolutely the best water tanks built.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE—Fosston Automatic Grain Cleaning Machinery, Self Feeders, Adjustable Sieves, Belt Guides, Oil Pumps, Smut and Seed Cleaners, Perfection Weighers, Hay Stackers, etc. WRITE AND TELL US YOUR WANTS

H. T. HELGESON, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE NEW STYLE PNEUMATIC STACKER

A new invention built by H. T. Helgeson. This new Stacker contains many new features, such as an entirely new turn table, which can be operated to deliver the straw in any position at the operator's will. It is an easy running wind stacker, for the reason the straw does not come in contact with the fan, and it is so arranged that it takes care of all the wind from the cleaning fan of the separator, thereby preventing back pressure over the sieves, making the sieve capacity of the separator work equally as good with the blower as with the straw carrier. On all stackers the fan shaft runs in high grade roller bearings, thereby running with less friction than an ordinary babbitted box. The stacker is made for any size and make of separator, and is guaranteed to stack straw with less power than most of the wind stackers on the market. It is also very light, weighing only about one-fourth to one-third of the ordinary wind stackers, thereby preventing a heavy load on the rear part of the threshers.



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Write our Head Office at CHICAGO for any information you need.
Send for our "Live Stock Report" (free to prospective shippers) and keep
posted on prices at the World's Greatest Market.

Dispersion Sale of about Eighty head of Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle.

From the following herds:—James Wilson, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, about 35 head of his well known herd of Shorthorns. John Robinson, Eagle Ridge Farm, Innisfail—about 20 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns. W. Hodge, Woodville, Innisfail—About 25 head of his well known herd of Herefords.

Keep the date open and don't miss it—Friday, July 16th, 1909.

AT INNISFAIL.

At 1 p.m. sharp.

Send for a Catalog.

TERMS: 20% cash, balance 4 months' credit, on approved joint negotiable and lien notes at 8% interest,

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Fruit Growing on the Arrow Lakes of British Columbia

We own 7000 Acres of the choicest Fruit Land on these lakes, where irrigation is not required. Situated on direct line of the C.P.R. Steamships giving the very best shipping facilities.

At an elevation of 1300 feet, you have one of the finest climates in the world, together with the pleasures of boating, fishing and hunting. A ten acre tract will give you a net income of from \$5000 to \$8000, per year, and while you are waiting for your trees to bear, you can grow garden stuff and berries, which if properly taken care of will give you as large an income as your orchard.

Write us for full particulars and arrange to secure some of this land before it is all gone.

We run monthly excursions from Lethbridge, going via the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., returning via the main line, giving you the privilege of seeing the mountain scenery on both lines.

The ARROW LAKE ORCHARDS

M. FREEMAN, General Agent
Lethbridge

Butter in bricks, 20 cents. Another firm quote 21 cents wholesale for creamery butter.

CHICAGO LETTER.

(Special Report by Clay, Robinson & Co.)

Chicago Union Stock Yards, July 1.—Receipts of cattle are showing a material decrease for this season of the year at Chicago as well as the other leading markets. As compared with the same period last year, marketing of 3,316,000 cattle at the six leading points for 1909 to date indicates a decrease of 188,000. At the same time, however, the demand shows a like proportionate falling off. Top for beef steers at Chicago this week was \$7.40, being \$1.00 lower than the corresponding week of last year, and bulk of sales were at \$6.25 to \$7.10. The trade has lacked life, demand from both exporters and eastern shippers being considerably reduced from late weeks, while local

dressed beef men have taken hold of the offerings gingerly. This goes to show that the demand for beef is by no means normal as yet, the hot weather and the more economical mood of the working classes probably being responsible for this condition of the market. J. beeves are very unpopular, yearling steers meet with decided the best favor. This week only 1,000 pound corn-fed yearling reached \$7.40, the highest price cattle have brought here since March 1 while it took a fancy grade of 11 weight beeves to make \$7.25. Common and medium cattle are being discriminated against owing to more liberal runs of grass Texas and distillery-fed cattle. After the bulk of these offerings are out of the way, along with the coming scarcity of choice corn-fed cattle, the market should work to a much better basis and afford ready outlet for the western range grass cattle. The spread between plain and good fat cattle is getting wider as the summer advances.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

Experienced Farm Hands Wanted—Give references. Highest wages paid. E. care Nor'-West Farmer.

For Sale—Eight furrow engine gang, G. Reed, Brathe, Regina. Good as new, only used a few days. Apply G. P. Wastie, Oak Bluff.

Galloways for Sale. Five obtained prizes Winnipeg 1907 Exposition.—Apply Mgr. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff.

Choice Ped. Holstein Bull for Sale—five months old, from great producers. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

Veterinary Practice for Sale at Lumsden, Sask. Good reasons for selling. Write for particulars. Dr. McLaren, V.S.

For Sale—Good 160 acres, 1½ miles from Lashburn, Sask., C.N.R.; small improvement; will be sold cheap; easy terms. Rev. Edwd. Softley, Elliott House, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale—Ready end of June, pure bred Berkshire swine. Seven dollars each, pure bred Jersey bull calf, \$25.00. W. Bradshaw, Kellogg, Man.

Exchange—Good second-hand Steam Threshing and Plowing Outfit near Winnipeg for good land. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

For Sale—320 acres of choice Wheat Land, Veteran Script, within 10 and 12 miles of two good markets. \$1000 cash, or for advanced price will sell on terms on mortgage security. Arthur Little and Oyke, Elstow, Sask.

Booklets Free and inquiries carefully answered; sunshiny, mild climate and profitable opportunities for young men with small capital. Address Vancouver Island Development League, room C 33, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Old English Bobtailed Sheep Dogs for Sale—6 months old puppies partially trained, bred from prize-winners, and good workers, price low. Bowen, 514 Aikins Street, St. Johns, Winnipeg.

New Ideas Wanted—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

Unbroken Range Horses—Wanted by the car load. Give age, weight, tell when you can ship, and quote price f.o.b. your station in first letter. E. care of Nor'-West Farmer.

Engines for Sale—We have on hand ready for sale a number of our own make portable and traction engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine & Mach. Co., Ltd., 760 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale at a Bargain—The aged thoroughbred stallion "Goddard" at a bargain or will exchange for cattle or heavy mare. "Goddard" has sired many high class carriage and road horses. Is lively and a sure foal getter. Particulars and copy of pedigree on application F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.

Man wants a Situation—on farm or otherwise, seven years previously in Canada. Good all round man, gardener and poultry keeper, with knowledge of farm work. Commercial and engineering experience. Would purchase a farm by instalments or work on shares. Married, four in family, life abstainer. Full particulars H. H. Kuzett, Swallowbeck, Lincoln, England.

Would you marry if suited?—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed Free. W. H. Gunnel, Toledo, Ohio.

For Sale—Improved ¼ section, 7 miles from Lanigan, 2½ from Drake, Sask, one hundred acres broken, 35 fenced shanty, stable, granary, good well, apply owner L. P. Smith, Killarney, Man.

LEASING OF LANDS The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, Carnegie, Man. Breeders of Clydesdales. A good two year old stallion for sale now.

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- 1 25-H.P. Direct Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. engine.
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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.



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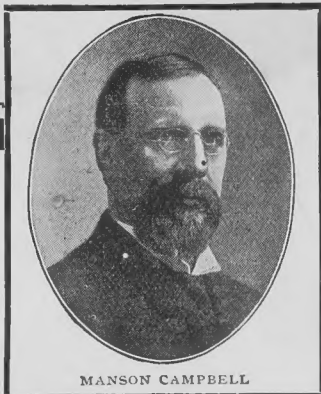
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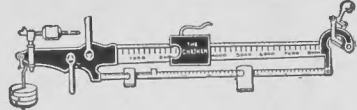
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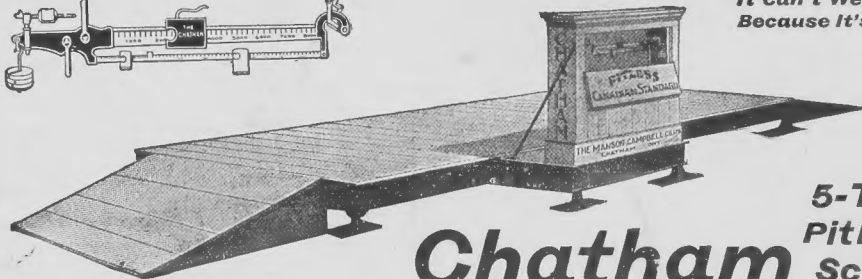
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Big Enough For Any Scale Use

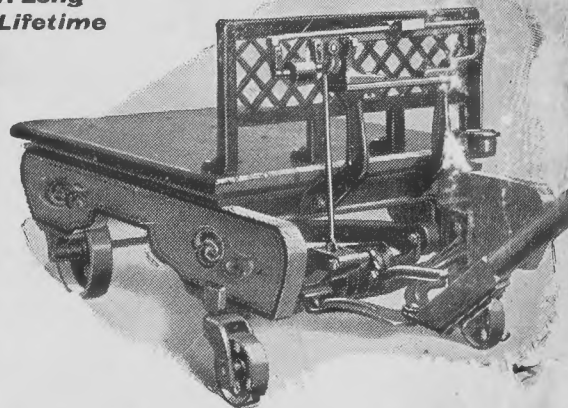
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